The New-York Times.

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LOUISIANA.

NEW-ORLEANS QUIET AND EXPECTANT.

BUSINESS AND AMUSEMENTS RESUMED AS USUAL—THE COMMITTEES OF REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL—THE ELECTION LAWS DISCUSSED—A BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

The following dispatch is received from one of our special correspondents in New-Orleans:

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—The situation in this city at present is one of anxious expectation. Business was everywhere resumed yesterday. To-day the popular Sunday amusements were carried on as usual, and it is conceded on all sides that the rebellion is at an end, and Democrats and Republicans alike join in the statement that there will be no further bloodshed. This belief and expectation is based upon the hope that the Conference Committee, now in session, will arrive at some amicable understanding relative to the registration for the approaching election.

The committee mentioned consists of ten representatives of the Democratic Party, and ten Republicans, Messrs. McEnery, Penn, and Lawrence being prominent upon the one side, and Messrs. Packard and Kellogg on the other. The committee has now been in session four days, and has been principally engaged upon the discussion of the registration laws. It has been claimed by the Democratic element of the State that as the law stands, and is administered by the Kellogg officials, gross injustice is done to the party in the minority. Effingham, Lawrence, Lieut. Gov. Penn, and others, state that the law gives too much power and discretion as to the time and place of registration of votes; that the Registers have permission to reject votes entirely, and without giving their reasons; that no court can enforce registration, and that there is no appeal from the decision of the Register. It is further stated that the laws place unnecessary difficulties in the way of the registration of naturalized citizens. The principal objection is that two citizens are required to identify the voter, and that he is required to reside in one place for an undue time before being allowed to register. The great majority of the foreigners in this city vote the Democratic ticket, hence the complaint of that party. It is undisputed that the equity and fairness of the law depend entirely upon the party by which it is executed; or that officer, representing those in power, can practice great frauds and still keep within the letter of the law.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONFERENCE.

The object of McEnery and his friends in entering into the conference mentioned above is avowedly to so amend the Registration laws that an honest and fair election can be had. The Kellogg party profess to be desirous of granting everything that can be asked in this direction. At the same time the Governor stated most emphatically to your correspondent to-day that he believed the election laws of the State to be as good as any in the Union. Notwithstanding this, it is now generally believed by well-informed persons that the obnoxious laws will be amended as desired by the citizens.

A PROPOSED BASIS FOR AGREEMENT.

The committee was in session for several hours to-day, and will probably conclude their labors to-morrow. It is understood that the result of the conference will be that the McEnery party will pledge themselves to use every effort to prevent further public disorder during Kellogg's administrationt, and will recognize him as the legal Governor. On the other hand, he will promise to give the Conservative element fair representation at the places of registration at the coming election, and both parties will faithfully pledge themselves not to attempt to influence voters by either bribes or threats, and do everything possible to secure a fair count of the ballots cast.

It is the general impression among prominent men that such an undertaking would be satisfactory to the masses. The subject of an immediate change of State officers has been discussed at length by the committee, but it has been found that there are insurmountable legal difficulties in the way of any action in that direction, and the matter has been finally dropped.

THE POLICE FORCE ON DUTY.

To-day the full force of Metropolitan Police were on duty in the city, Gov. Kellogg having adopted the remarkable policy of selecting from the White League element a number of men to take the places of those killed or wounded on Monday last.

THE WOUNDED AND KILLED IN THE RECENT FIGHT.

Many of the citizens and police who were wounded are not expected to recover. To-day the funeral of Major Wells, of the White League, took place, and was attended by upward of 2,000 people.

DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS.

Although it is universally believed that there will be no further rioting in New-Orleans, it is thought that there may be difficulty in the parishes. To suppress any possible troubles, and to aid in reinstating the Kellogg office-holders, Gen. Emory has determined to dispatch small detachments of troops to different parts of the State. Lieut. Miller and ten men of the Second Infantry proceeded to Bayou Ghoula to-day. Additional troops continue to arrive in the city, and if the orders which have been issued are not countermanded, upward of 2,000 men will be here before the close of the week. Col. Pennypacker assumed command of the forces to-day, and issued a general order commanding a company drill and inspection to be held each morning.

TAMPERING WITH THE TELEGRAPH.

OPERATIONS OF A COMMITTEE OF INSURGENTS—KELLOGG'S ABANDONMENT OF THE STATE HOUSE.

We have received the following dispatch from our Washington correspondent:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—There is no information received here to-day from New-Orleans, and, so far as is known, the situation is unchanged. Both parties in Louisiana are so busily engaged in efforts to make political capital out of the occurrences of the past few days that further violence is not at all probable for some time to come.

A statement which seems to be well supported shows that a committee of citizens took charge of the telegraph office early in the conflict, and exercised a sharp censorship over the dispatches for several days. It is said that this committee caused the files of the office to be examined, and copies made of many political dispatches, both official and private, that have passed during two or three years past, and that the names of the committee have been communicated to the Government authorities. Little doubt was entertained that the dispatches had been tampered with in some way, though the nature and intent of the meddling were not known.

The indignation against Kellogg for his abandonment of the State House, finds expression more freely than at any time heretofore, and is not lessened by his explanation. But the excitement is allayed, to a great extent, and discussion among the people and politicians is turning toward the future, and especially the probable course which will be taken by Congress.

TROUBLE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

INDICATIONS OF THE LOUISIANA GAME BEING PRACTICED.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 20.—A report reached this city this afternoon that about 400 negroes, under the leadership of a negro named Tenant, intended to make an attack on the whites near Reese's store, in Edgefield County, S. C., about fifteen miles from Augusta. It is reported that some unknown parties fired into the house of Tenant last night, and that he intended to retaliate on the whites, who assembled to resist the assault. A courier arrived here with a note from a prominent white citizen of Edgefield, asking for assistance. A party organized, and were on the eve of starting from here, when another courier arrived, bringing information that Tenant had been arrested by the civil authorities, and that the negroes had dispersed, and all was quiet. Tenant was a member of the convention which nominated Chamberlain. There is an uneasy feeling that there will be trouble in Carolina between the whites and blacks. In that event there is no question about the white people of Georgia, on the line of the Savannah River, going to the assistance of their neighbors in Carolina.

THE DISTURBANCES IN KENTUCKY.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE SENT TO SUBDUE THE OUTLAWS—EXAGGERATED STORIES OF THEIR NUMBERS—THE WHOLE NUMBER PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN SIXTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 19.—Nothing further has been heard from the outbreak in south-eastern Kentucky. THE TIMES representative called on Adjutant Gen. Dawson this evening, and learned from him that, while it is true that a state of lawlessness exists, and has for some time existed, in Breathitt County, of such magnitude as to overawe and defy the local civil authorities, yet that there is no reasonable probability that the forces sent will not be amply adequate to insure public peace, so long at least as they remain in the county. He says the largest estimate put upon the number of outlaws, by persons from the immediate neighborhood, with whom he has conversed is sixty, while he has never heard of a well-authenticated instance in which above fifteen to twenty of them have been together at any one time. The reports of large forces armed and barricaded in the Courthouse, and similar stories, come from parties residing at a distance, but are merely exaggerations. He stated that Gov. Leslie had received no dispatches from the troops since they left, and had sent none concerning reinforcements in view of the possibility of the force sent proving inadequate to protect the court and sustain the civil authorities in the enforcement of the laws. Col. Clark was directed to have his battalion in readiness to go forward if necessary, the intention of Gov. Leslie being to make the movement effectual to restore order in that section. At present there is no probability of any additional forces being required, and Gen. Dawson does not doubt that the troops already sent forward will be ample for all the purposes required.

THE FALL CAMPAIGN.

DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The following delegates have been elected to the State Republican Convention from this county:

Second District—R. H. Morehouse, of Utica; M. D. Raymond, of Kirkland, and S. R. Howe, of Augusta.

Third District—Archible Hess, of Verona; Eri Kinne, of Vienna, and Stephen Cromwell, of Camden.

Fourth District—J. Robert Moore, of Trenton; Squire Utley, of Western, and Samuel Ferguson, of Booneville.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The following are the delegates to the Republican State Convention from Chemung County: David Decker, Samuel N. Coe, Charles J. Langdon, and James McCann, who were instructed to vote for the renomination of John A. Dix and John C. Robinson.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 20.—The delegates elected to the Republican State Convention from Livingston County are J. B. Morey, S. P. Morgan, H. D. Page, and H. C. Coe. From the First District, Monroe County, H. N. Andrews, Willard Hodges, and Benjamin Birdsell. From the Second District, Monroe County—Hon. Lewis Selge, E. A. Frost, William N. Emerson, J. Breck Perkins, L. M. Newton, and D. E. Moseley. From the Third District, Monroe County—J. A. Toner, George Savage, and Heman Glass. From Orleans County—Daniel H. Cole, Eli Webster, John Ryan, and Job L. Potter.

A CLERGYMAN DROWNED IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 20.—Rev. Frederick Brooks came on from Cleveland last Monday, called by a dispatch from his father to see a friend who was ill, and who was about to open a school in Cleveland, in which Mr. Brooks was much interested. He left his father's house on Tuesday afternoon to go to Lowell, to return that evening. He probably got out at Cambridge, and was walking over the Boston and Lowell Railroad bridge, Craigie's Bridge being closed for repairs, when, shortly after 8 P. M., he fell through the draw-bridge, being near-sighted, and the place being dangerous in daylight. His cries for help brought several of the bridge tenders and one or two boats, but the tide was rapid, and while a rope was thrown between two of the tracks, he was swept below them. One boat reached him just as he sank. His body was only recovered this morning. All of his brothers are absent, Revs. Philip and Arthur Brooks being now on their return from Europe. He was thirty-two years of age.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE WELLSBORO BANK ROBBERS.

WAVERLEY, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Cosgrove, alias McMaster, alias Howard, one of the Wellsboro bank robbers, was arrested here this morning at an early hour. He was seen to leave a barn one mile to the west, and was traced to a house in this village he has been in the habit of frequenting. Sheriff Brooks was immediately notified, and proceeded with a party to the house. Cosgrove, having been warned, sprang from a second-story window, but was seized by the Sheriff before he could escape. One thousand dollars was found upon his person, and upon searching the house $12,000 in stolen bonds and money, together with the watch of Mr. Robinson, the cashier, was found secreted in a closet. Cosgrove is a noted character, and is supposed to have been connected with the robbery of the First National Bank of Athens, four miles from here, last October.

SUICIDE BY GOING OVER NIAGARA FALLS.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 20.—Yesterday morning a gentleman named Salmond, and supposed to be a resident of Brantford, Ontario, arrived at Clifton, and engaged a hack to take him to the Table Rock. On arriving at that point he handed the driver an envelope with his address written on it, $2 in money, and a letter addressed to Mr. Robinson, banker, at Brantford, requesting that the letter should be mailed, after which he suddenly walked into the rapids, and was carried over the falls. A telegram was immediately sent to the banker, who replied, asking if any one was with him, and ordered the letter to be forwarded by mail. Nothing is known here concerning the cause of the act.

THE FALL RIVER DISASTER.

THE SCENE OF THE CALAMITY YESTERDAY.

STRONG INDIGNATION AGAINST THE FIREMEN AND THE MILL-OWNERS—STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 20.—The city was thronged to-day with crowds of persons coming from all directions, some on account of friends or relatives dead or wounded, and many from curiosity to witness the results of the terrible calamity yesterday. The scene of the disaster is surrounded by a dense throng, and at every corner are seen men and women relating what they have witnessed or endured. The intense excitement is beginning to abate now that it is accurately known how many and who have been killed or wounded. The total number of unfortunates is now placed at fifty-eight.

THE KILLED.

The following are the names of the killed:

Thomas Kearney, Annie J. Smith, James Smith, nine years old; Kate Murphy, Margaret Murphy, Bridget Murphy, Catherine Connell, Honora Coffey, Robert Smith, James Newton, ten years; Mary A. Healy, James Turner, Ellen J. Hunter, fifteen years; Robert Fernley, eleven years; William Vinnicombe, Noah Porter, twelve years; Maggie Dillon.

THE MISSING.

The following are missing:

Catherine Healy, E. Healy, sister of the foregoing; Michael Devione, Margaret Harrington, fourteen years; Victoria Warner, twelve years.

THE WOUNDED.

The following were wounded: Katie Smith, Ephraim Keith, Julia Coffey, dangerously; James Ramsbottom, Hannah Twomley, arm and leg broken; Mary Twomley, Isabella Moorehead, Hannah O'Brien, Albert Nichols; boy named Porter, fatally; William Newton, Ella Keith, Dolly Keith, Ellen Jones, John O'Brien, Alice Stafford; a girl named Lazomme, badly burned; Annie Healy, Bertha Wordell, Mary Healy, Annie Sullivan, Alfred J. Biddescombe, badly injured while holding up mattresses; Nellie V. Jones, back and hands injured; Johanna Healy, Delia Porter, fifteen years; Delia Warner, fourteen years; Margaret Lanergan, twelve years; Katie Sullivan, nine years; Kate Harrington, eighteen years; Julia Mahony, fifteen years; Nancy Mullen, James Mason. Three members of steamer No. 7, named Greenals, Read, and Clark, were injured; the latter is delirious and not expected to live.

THE REMAINS.

Of the eleven bodies at the Mission Chapel seven have been identified. The others were taken to the Police-station, and this morning their unidentified remains, in five coffins, were taken to the North Cemetery and placed in a tomb. They are so disfigured that there is no possible chance of their ever being identified. They undoubtedly are all that is left of the missing persons above named. It is not probable that any more bodies will be found.

FUNERALS.

The funerals of the several victims took place this afternoon, and were largely attended. Among those which attracted most attention and excited the greatest sympathy were that of little Gertrude Gray, whose remains were taken to Oak Grove Cemetery, and the funeral of Kate, Margaret, and Bridget Murphy, whose remains were taken to the Catholic Cemetery, followed by a train of carriages containing the relatives and sympathizing friends. The remains of James Newton, ten years, Albert Fernley, eleven years, and Ellen J. Hunter, fifteen years of age, will be interred to-morrow at Oak Grove.

THE CHURCHES.

There was a large attendance at all the churches in the city to-day, and numerous touching allusions to the recent calamity were made in the sermons and prayers of the ministers.

THE FIREMEN—NO EFFORT TO USE THEIR LADDERS.

The feeling of indignation at the way the fire was managed is growing very bitter. The Chief Engineer, Holden Durfee, is censured for incapacity by many, and accused of losing all control over himself and his men. The mill company is blamed for the inadequate means of escape from the building. There are two hook and ladder companies, provided with ladders thirty-five feet long, which could have been spliced so as to reach the upper stories, the highest of which is but sixty-three feet from the ground. No attempt was made during the fire to splice them and save the women in the top story. Many declare that this could have been done, and would, had not the firemen and their Chief been paralyzed with fear.

THE CHIEF'S STATEMENT.

In conversation with a reporter this evening, Chief Durfee declared that he would reserve any statement that he might have to make until the time of the investigation. He stated, however, that the hooks and ladders reached the mill within four minutes of the first stroke of the alarm. He had timed the distances by the alarms from the various boxes, and could swear that they were at the fire within four minutes. When they arrived at the mill the two upper stories were in a blaze. An extension ladder was placed against the south side of the building, but it did not reach high enough, and the women were already jumping from the windows. The Chief said also that Box No. 72, over a quarter mile from the fire, was the first struck. He was sure of this, for he took it on his own gong. After that there was an interference between the alarm from Box No. 72 and the box in the mill, so that it was impossible to count. He believed the disaster due to the cowardice of the workmen in the fifth story, who knew they were to blame for not having the machinery oiled, and thought to put out the fire without an alarm and save themselves from censure. They must have waited at least fifteen minutes before sounding the alarm. He was sure of this, for he noticed that all the barrels of water had been emptied. He denied the report that Ex-Chief Thomas Borden had taken the management of the fire from him. He said Borden only assisted. He declared that the firemen did everything possible, but admitted that some were overcome with terror at the fearful spectacle.

CAUSE OF THE LOSS OF LIFE.

The foreman of one company declared that the cause of the loss of life was the keeping of the operatives on the sixth floor shut up too long. This story was told from the first, and was corroborated by the dying statement of the Coffey girl this morning, who declared that she begged and prayed to have the door opened, but it was refused. These statements are somewhat at variance with those made to a reporter this afternoon by C. O. Stone, the agent of the Granite Mills. He said that there was no lock or means of fastening the doors, and no attempt made to shut them up. He said that each of the mule heads was in charge of an operative whose duty it was to keep it properly oiled to prevent accident. This seems to make it improbable that others in the room would be interested enough in the person to blame to keep quiet for the sake of shielding the operative in charge from blame. In reference to the safety apparatus of the building, he said he considered it as well protected as any mill could be. He did not think more stairways than one add to the safety of the occupants. He said that although the fire-escape did not reach to the sixth story, there was an elevator at each end of the building by which the operatives could have descended to the lower floor and made their escape by the fire-escape. It appears, however, that the machinery stopped shortly after the fire began, and the elevator could not be worked. In reference to the confusion of alarms, he said when the alarm was first sounded it was from the box in the mill, and it was so mixed with the other alarm that he did not suppose the fire was anywhere near till he met Charles Buffington, who has charge of the fire alarm. Regarding the efficiency of the Fire Department, he said that at one time he counted nineteen streams on the building, but some were only directed against the walls and doing no good. He told them to play on the fire, and was told to "go to ——."

RELIEF OF THE WOUNDED.

He said the company are doing all in their power to aid the wounded, and to attend to the burying of the dead. No steps have yet been taken toward helping the families of the deceased, but the matter will be attended to.

INCREASED MEANS OF ESCAPE.

He proposes to put up two new escapes on the Granite Mill No. 2 at once.

The agent of the Durfee Mill, built on the same plan as the Granite No. 1, declared the intention of immediately having a stairway placed on the ends of the mill, and it is reported that this week the agent of the Crescent and two other mills will begin to have them protected in a similar manner.

The Coroner's inquest meets at 10 o'clock to-morrow. A large number of witnesses have been summoned, and the investigation will probably last several days.

VERIFIED LIST OF THE KILLED, WOUNDED, AND MISSING.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 20.—The following list of killed, wounded, and missing is as correct as could be made at present. It is verified in every particular by the police reports and those compiled by the civil authorities, the only authentic sources of information:

Killed—Honora Coffee, drawing-in girl; Catharine Connell, spool tender; Margaret Dillon, spool tender, nineteen years old, body taken to New-Bedford for burial; Albert Fernley, back boy; Gertrude Gray, spool tender; Mary Healey, spool tender; Margaret Harrington, spool-tender, fifteen years old; Margaret Healey, spool tender, ten years old; Ellen J. Hunter, drawing-in girl; Thomas Keaveney, spinner; Mary Lasonda, spool tender; Bridget Murphy, warper tender; Kate Murphy, spool tender; Margaret Murphy, spool tender; James Newton, back boy, ten years old; Frederick Porter, spool tender, twelve years old; Anna Smith, spool tender; James Smith, back boy, nine years old; James Turner, elevator tender, fifty years old; Victoria Warner, spool tender. Total killed, twenty.

Reported missing by the Police: Michael Devine, Catherine Healy, and Ellen Healy; total missing, 3. These names are not on the mill books.

Wounded.—Mary Borden, spool tender, leg broken: will recover. Julia Coffee, internal injuries; recovery doubtful. Mary Burns, spool tender, leg broken; will recover. Anna Daley, badly bruised; recovery doubtful. Thomas Gibson, slightly injured. Annie Haley, badly injured: recovery doubtful. Ellen Danley, internal injuries; will doubtless recover. Kate Harrington, flesh torn from hands and bruised; will recover. Jonah Healy, spine injured; recovery doubtful. Ellen Jonas, recovery probable. Arabella Keith, ribs broken; recovery doubtful. Edson Keith, internal injuries; will recover. Bridget Lanergan, badly bruised; will recover. Julia Mahoney, fatal spinal injuries. James Mason, internal injuries; recovery doubtful. Isabella Moorehead, neck and arms burned; will recover. Nancy Mullen, badly burned; will recover. Annie O'Brien, spinal injury, recovery probable; Delia Porter, internal injuries, recovery probable; Joseph Ramsbottom, leg broken, will recover; Mary Rigley, head injured, will recover; Katie Smith, two ribs broken, will recover; Hannah Stafford, ankle and internal injuries, will recover; Annie Sullivan, internal injuries, will recover; Katie Sullivan, internal injuries, will recover; Margaret Sullivan, spine injured, recovery doubtful; Hannah Towney, fatal internal injuries; Margaret Towney, arm broken, will recover; Bertha Woodel, back sprained, will recover; William Vinnicombe, internal injuries, will recover. Miss Darlington, badly wounded.

Other than Mill-hands Injured.—A. J. Beddicombe and A. Cobley, while assisting mill-hands, injured in head, will recover.

The following firemen were injured: William Clark, of Steamer No. 7, badly cut on head, will recover; George K. Read, of Steamer No. 7, badly bruised on chest, will recover; John Greenalch, hoseman, slightly bruised; Peter Quinn, hoseman, hands cut; Wm. Brocklehurst, hoseman, injured on shoulder. The total number wounded are 36; fatally, 2; recovery doubtful, 13; will recover, 21.

The opening session of the coroner's jury will be held in the court house, at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, in charge of Coroner A. M. White.

There has been an increased interest manifested to-day over the great calamity of yesterday. The streets leading to the ruins have been thronged since early morning, and thousands of citizens and strangers have visited the scene of the sad catastrophe, which was guarded, and no one admitted within the inclosure. As a large portion of the poor victims occupied the houses belonging to the corporation, that portion of the city in the vicinity of the mill during the preparations for the funerals, has, indeed, presented a mournful appearance, as five or six hearses could be counted on one street at the same time. The funeral cortéges of Maggie, Katie, and Bridget Murphy passed through the streets about 5 o'clock this evening, the three hearses being divided only by the pall-bearers, the carriages following.

Allusion was made to the calamity from the city pulpits generally. Rev. Father Quinn delivered a touching discourse, from "In the midst of life we are in death." Many of the victims were his parishioners. Rev. Father Murphy also alluded, in an impromptu manner, to the sad calamity, and expressed heartfelt sympathy for the bereaved.

The total number killed and since died is twenty-three, and [illegible] it is feared [illegible].

Preparations will be made immediately to rebuild the mill.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CHICAGO.

DEATH OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY—HOW THE IRISH VOTERS WERE SOLD OUT—A NEW LIBERAL OPPOSITION—CHEERING PROSPECTS OF THE REPUBLICANS—THE COMMITTEE OF ONE HUNDRED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

An interesting letter concerning the People's Party in this city might be written. It is now only about a year since it was born, and already there are signs of its speedy demise. "Uncle Dan" O'Hara, a prominent Irish politician, and Mr. A. C. Hesing, a leader of the Germans, were its godfathers, and were sangune and happy. They and their followers prophesied that the party would live and have its own way for at least ten years. The defeated party, the law and order men, were impelled to believe in these predictions, more especially because of the fact that the majority in this city against decency and good order was upward of 10,000 votes. So the People's Party rode into power with its mighty majority, and its longevity seemed assured. Divide the number of inhabitants in this city into four equal parts and you would find that the Germans constitute one-fourth, and the Irish of the City another fourth of the sum total. The remaining two-fourths would consist of other foreigners and native Americans. The people's party was composed chiefly of Germans and Irishmen, together with numerous Americans of ward bumming proclivities. It seemed almost certain that such a coalition would not soon be despoiled of the places it had captured. As a sort of offset to the promises made by the law and order people, the winners agreed to do all in their power to give us an honest, economical municipal Government. But a scrutiny of their work for the year just closing fails to show any good work performed save two or three of the Mayor's appointments. Promising to decrease the expenses of the city, the people's party has increased the taxes wickedly and without precedent. At a season of uncommon financial distress, when ready money was a peculiar need in all walks of trade, the party in power increased the amount of the annual appropriation bill from fifteen to nearly twenty-two mills on the dollar. During a season when a reduction of employes became a necessity with every capitalist, business combination, and department, it increased the number of sinecure offices and City employes to an alarming extent. Mr. O'Hara, the newly-elected City Treasurer, promised to turn over to the Controller the interest on the city's money, as his predecessor had done before him. This interest amounts to nearly one hundred thousand annually, but not one cent of this sum has "Uncle Dan" transferred from his pockets to the city coffers. The People's party promised the city a new court-house, something which is greatly needed, but day after day has been frittered away trying to further the interests of this Ring or that combination. Plunder seemed to be the grand object in view, and until it could be reasonably secured the city must remain without a decent place in which to store the records. Another effect of the victory was the retention of an incapable Fire Marshal, one who fights great conflagrations in the rear instead of in front. Incapacity, stupidity, and corruption seem to have been the chief attribute of those seeking office at the hands of this new party. The only exception was in the selection of a General Superintendent of Police, in the appointment of members of the Board of Education, and in the confirmation of a Controller, all of whom are wise and worthy officers.

The members of the People's Party of Chicago are far below the average, and are consequently not susceptible of receiving advice, no matter by whom given. It only remained for them to destroy themselves; and once they were quarreling it was not long until the entire party was in a state of insubordination. At first it commenced by the Germans charging their allies with trying to secure all the best paying offices. The Irish retaliated by insinuations to the effect that Hesing and his countrymen were endeavoring to occupy the more prominent places of trust. These charges and counter-charges were headed off, and a further effort was made to strengthen the party. Congressmen were to be elected; the main fight was to occur in the Third District. It was agreed to nominate a German to run against Hon. Charles B. Farwell, the present incumbent, and as this would give the next best office, that of Sheriff, to one of their own nationality, the Irish wing of the party very gladly agreed that a German was the proper person to send to Washington. No sooner was this arrangement made than it was announced that Washington Hesing, Jr. would be Charley Farwell's opponent. The announcement took well, and if the election had occurred a week later Hesing would doubtless have gone into Congress by a sweping majority. Then came a reaction. People began to ask one another "Who is this Washington Hesing? Why should he go to Congress?" But few persons had ever heard of the young man, and while no one questioned his moral worth and general excellence of character, his fitness for the position was doubted, both on account of inexperience and lack of ability. In a month or so it was pretty generally understood that the *Tribune* would support the young gentleman; but the more the ancient Prussians thought the matter over the more lukewarm did they become, and Washington began to feel the ground slipping from beneath his feet. He worked hard among the smaller towns and villages in the district, but somehow everybody seemed to be in favor of Farwell. He laid claims to culture, temperance, and piety, and hoped that these virtues would be more highly prized by rural voters than Farwell's superiority as a poker player. But nothing seemed to avail him an iota, and he returned to his parental roof a dejected and weary youth. Then young Hesing turned his attentions to the North Side, which is distinctly a German division of the city; but wherever he went there he found the tracks of Farwell. The young man could do nothing against such odds, and the meeting finally agreed that the better plan was to accept young Hesing's resignation, and began to cast about them for his successor. Mr. John V. Lemoyne was spoken of as the most available and popular man. He ran against Charley Farwell on the Greeley ticket two years ago, only to be slaughtered by 7,000 majority. Hesing *père* urged the name of W. F. Winston, of the Lincoln Park Board, but it was said of him that he was unpopular, and worse than all, a railroad man, whom the people would look on as a monopolist. Ex-Alderman Schurtz, a German attorney of some standing, and who once had the honor of serving the city as Acting Mayor, was also spoken of, but his friends were few and far between. Finally it was agreed that Lemoyne or some other American would have to be selected to run against Farwell, and so the meeting adjourned.

The next day, when the newspapers announced the facts, there was wailing and gnashing of teeth among the Irish members of the People's Party. That they had been sold out was self evident, and it only remained for the Hibernians to console themselves as best they could. A dozen or more prominent men had set their hearts upon the shrievalty, and were working with might and main toward securing the nomination for Sheriff. These men had their followers, all of whom saw at once how shamefully they had been treated by the Hesingites. With the withdrawal of young Hesing it seemed absolutely certain that the Germans would demand one of their countrymen to be nominated as Sheriff. To add to the excitement, it was given out that the local leaders of the Republican Party were in consultation with prominent Irishmen with a view to offering them the nomination for this same office. This was done before the trouble commenced, and was, doubtless, intended to draw sufficient Irish votes from the People's Party to defeat the election of their ticket. The Irish saw how Hesing, and O'Hara, and Horace White were selling them out; they saw how their old enemy, the Republican Party, was willing to go outside of the party to secure good men for office; they saw themselves in the community powerless, and politically alone. With their usual impetuosity they made up their minds, and unless they change between now and November the nominees of the Republican ticket will be elected by overwhelming majorities. Thus died the People's Party.

There is a steadily increasing desire both on the part of the Republicans and the new Liberal Opposition movement that in each of the three Chicago Congressional districts only candidates of the very highest character and standing shall be presented. In the First District the Republicans most favorably mentioned are Hon. John B. Rice, present incumbent, and Hon. Arthur Dixon, President of the Common Council. The Opposition seem to be concentrating on Hon. Lyman Trumbull, Ex-United States Senator, although Barney G. Caulfield is also favorably and frequently mentioned. In the Second District Hon. Jasper D. Ward, present incumbent, meets with but little opposition. Gen. Joseph Reynolds is looking longingly toward the grapes, but he can hardly reach them. The Opposition favorite is evidently Judge Rogers. The fight in the Third District I have already referred to at some length. The leaders of the Liberal Opposition movement are sanguine of success. The names of Lyman Trumbull, John V. Lemoyne, and Judge Rogers are synonomous with ability, knowledge, character, and influence, but the three members at present in are also an honor to Chicago.

The Republican Party of Chicago City and of Cook County will be greatly aided in their efforts by the Committee of One Hundred of the Citizens' Association. The prime purpose of this association is to conserve the good public impulses of this community. It was suggested by the fire of last July, and while immediate fire protection is its most absorbing present thought, the association assumes a larger field than this, and has the roots of its occasion in deeper needs of the city. It is organized to see what can be done to reform our system and practice of taxation; to scrutinize the police affairs of the city; to give careful consideration to the legislative authorities of the city and county; to act with them when they do the best will of the city, to act for that will when they oppose it; and, finally, it is organized to look carefully and thoroughly into the whole framework of our city and county system, and when reforms have been arrived at to summon the city to their adoption. The association is political only in the best sense—in the sense that it has at heart the best interests of the city. Any voter may become a member of the association; but it is the committee which is the nucleus of a wholesome public sentiment that shall help to purify public affairs.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen slowly over New-England, and has risen rapidly over the lake region and Ohio Valley. Northerly winds, with light rains and clearing weather are reported from New-England and Eastern New-York and the immediate Middle and South Atlantic coast, north-west winds and clear weather prevail in the interior of the country, except easterly winds and cloudy weather in Kansas and Nebraska. The rivers have risen at Shreveport and Davenport, and fallen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

During Monday, over the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, stationary and lower temperatures, except in the south-west, and generally clear weather will prevail.

Over the lower lakes rising barometer, westerly winds, and stationary or lower temperatures, partly cloudy and clear weather.

Over the upper lakes rising, followed by falling barometer, stationary temperatures, clear or partly cloudy weather, and winds backing to north-east and south-west.

Over Tennessee and the Ohio Valley stationary barometer and temperature, north-west to north-east winds and clear weather.

Over the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the North-west falling barometer, south-east winds, stationary or higher temperatures and cloudy weather.

Over New-England, falling followed by rising barometer, stationary and lower temperatures, north-east to north-west winds, cloudy followed by clear weather.

Over the Middle States, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperatures, north and northeast winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	54°	63°	3:30 P. M.	65°	96°
6 A. M.	55°	64°	6 P. M.	61°	67°
9 A. M.	55°	67°	9 P. M.	53°	62°
12 M.	60°	70°	12 P. M.	50°	60°

Average temperature yesterday.........65¼°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........56⅜°

CALL FOR STATE CONVENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The National Labor Council has issued an official call for State Conventions, to be held in all the States preparatory to a National Convention to be held at Washington. The State Conventions are to be held on the 25th inst. The call is made through the official organ, the *Tocsin.*

A MONUMENT TO CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 20.—There was a meeting of Italian citizens here to-night, to devise means for raising funds to erect a monument to Christopher Columbus. It was reported that $4,000 had been collected. Twenty-five thousand dollars is needed. An Italian sculptor has prepared models. A committee was appointed to secure additional subscriptions.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

LAUNCH OF A NEW IRON-CLAD.

KIEL, Sept. 20.—The Emperor William to-day was present at the launch of a new iron-clad, and christened her Frederick the Great. The Emperor also received a congratulatory address from twenty delegates of Schleswig-Holstein.

BRAZIL.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT—ELECTORAL AND EDUCATIONAL REFORM.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Emperor in his speech closing the Chambers on the 12th inst., congratulated the country on its satisfactory relations with foreign powers, and declared his Government would endeavor to promote agriculture by the extension of the railway system. Most important measures would be presented next session looking to electoral and educational reform, and in aid of agricultural interests.

JAMAICA.

THE SMALL-POX IN THE ISLAND ABATING.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 10, via HAVANA, Sept. 20.—Small-pox in the island is abating. At one time there were 800 cases in Kingston alone; but now the number is reduced to 200. Vaccination and other sanitary precautions, with favorable weather, have done much to allay the disease.

CUBA.

HEAVY FRESHETS, AND DAMAGE TO CROPS AND OTHER PROPERTY.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—There was a severe rain-storm in the jurisdiction of Trinidad last Saturday, causing the rivers to overflow, drowning cattle, and damaging the crops.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Capt. Robert Robinson, a prominent and wealthy resident of West Troy, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday.

Among the passengers by the steamer Illinois from Liverpool at Philadelphia yesterday was Morton McMichael, proprietor of the *North American*, and his son.

The Berkshire cotton and woolen manufacturers met at Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday, and voted to reduce the product of the factories twenty per cent. from Oct. 1.

Theodore Mann, aged twenty-one, living at No. 109 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, was drowned yesterday afternoon by falling from a yacht in the Delaware River.

The Connecticut State Fair opens at Charter Oak Park, in Hartford, on Tuesday, and will continue four days. The entries in all the classes indicate a very fine exhibition.

A special to the Savannah (Ga.) *Morning News*, says a destructive fire occurred at Bainbridge, Ga., yesterday morning. About a quarter of the business portion of the town was destroyed.

James Carr, of East Brookfield, Mass., conductor of a gravel train on the Ware River Railroad, was thrown from the train on Saturday afternoon and instantly killed, his neck being broken by the fall.

The nude body of a man was found yesterday in a whirlpool at Niagara Falls, somewhat decomposed. It has the design of a Scotch thistle on one arm, in India ink. The Coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

In the United States Circuit Court in Boston, on Saturday, in the case of John G. Haley *et. al.* (Haley Morse & Co.) against the Columbian Insurance Company of New-York, a motion for a new trial was granted, and the verdict, which had been rendered for plaintiffs, set aside.

ALABAMA.

CIRCULAR FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* publishes the following, styling it an "incendiary circular," and expressing the opinion that "its devilish suggestions attest the malignity of the leaders" of the Republican Party. To most readers, probably, the document will bear a different construction:

[CONFIDENTIAL.]
ROOMS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF ALABAMA,
MOBILE, Sept. 8, 1874.

To ——, —— County, Ala.:

DEAR SIR: The President of the United States has instructed the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of the Attorney General all the United States soldiers that may be needed to preserve order and enforce the laws of the United States, and to protect every citizen of Alabama in his right to attend political meetings, to make political speeches, and to vote on election day in any way that his independent judgment shall dictate.

The Republicans of Alabama are determined to freely, fully, and fearlessly exercise their political rights in every county in this State, in the present political campaign. The laws of the United States declare that they shall be protected in so doing, and prescribe severe penalties for those who conspire to prevent them by threats of any kind, (either of personal violence or to discharge from employment,) or any species of violence or attempt to commit the same. And we have the assurance of the President of the United States that these laws shall be enforced, though all the power of the Government be necessary to enforce them.

I therefore most earnestly urge you, that in case any Republican meeting is interfered with, or any Republican is threatened with any kind or species of penalty or punishment on account of his political opinions, or exercising his rights as a citizen of the United States, or is beaten, or assaulted, or shot, or killed, or maltreated in any way, on account of his political opinion, or in attempting to exercise his political rights or any of his rights as a citizen of the United States, or if any two or more men act together, or travel around the country in disguise for the purpose of injuring, oppressing, threatening, or intimidating any Republican, or in any way preventing him from exercising his rights as an American citizen, that you, without delay, will see that the witnesses to the violation of law, appear before the nearest reliable United States Commissioner and make affidavit as to the facts in the case. One good intelligent witness, conversant with the facts, is sufficient. The Commissioner will then issue his warrant for the guilty parties, and the President will furnish all the United States soldiers necessary to execute the warrant. Please attend to this and see that the Republicans in your county know what to do, and do it, when their rights are violated, also report the facts to me. Please acknowledge receipt.

CHAS. E. MAYER, Chairman.

CHARLIE ROSS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 20.—A *Tribune* special from Lincoln, Neb., says Deputy Sheriff Manning, of Harlan County, has arrested one Jackson with a boy who answers perfectly the description of Charlie Ross. The boy says his mother's name is Belle Ross. Manning leaves with the man and boy for Philadelphia to-morrow.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 20.—By the breaking of a wheel of one of the cars on a down freight train on the Northern Railroad, near Franklin, Saturday night, three cars were thrown from the track and wrecked. The track was badly torn up, and a Sunday morning passenger train delayed three hours.

MR. STANLEY'S NEW BOAT.

Yesterday afternoon, says a London paper of the 9th inst., a new boat, built from Mr. H. M. Stanley's own designs, and intended to accompany his expedition to Central Africa, was launched from the building-yard of Mr. Messenger, of Teddington, where she was constructed. She is forty feet from stem to stern, and has a beam of six feet. The depth amidships is two feet six inches. She is provided with a double bank of fourteen oars, seven on each side. She is built of cedar wood, with mahogany bulk-heads, and is so constructed that she can be divided into five sections, weighing [illegible] pounds each. The sections are each furnished with [illegible], and can be carried after the fashion of an [illegible], two men shouldering a section. [illegible] about fifty persons. Her tonnage [illegible] seven tons, and she draws one [illegible] fully loaded. Mr. Stanley has paid [illegible] the yard during the construction, and [illegible] approval. The boat has been named "The [illegible]." A short trial trip was very satisfactory.

THE CHURCHES YESTERDAY.

A WET DAY AND SMALL ATTENDANCE.

SKETCHES OF THE SERMONS PREACHED—MORE PASTORS RETURNING HOME.

But few churches were well filled yesterday, the unfavorable state of the weather rendering attendance in the majority of cases practically impossible. As a consequence, by far the larger portion of the churches were almost deserted, only those situated in thickly-settled districts showing anything approaching to even an ordinary congregation. Were it not for the storm, it is safe to say that a more than usually large attendance upon religious services would have been witnessed in all parts of the City. It is certain that a more wide-spread and general interest in religious topics has rarely been evinced by the public of New-York. Some of the causes for this are purely adventitious, while others are the result of widely-known and long-apparent reasons. Among the more liberal bodies, the recent session of the Universalist General Convention in this City, and that of the assembled Unitarians of the country at Saratoga, have not been without their natural influence, while in High and Low Church circles the approaching advent of a triennial general convention, fraught with more than ordinary power for the good or evil of the Church which it represents, has roused the attention of even the most indifferent. This is the case with the individual communions mentioned. The rank and file of church-goers are more or less affected by the current controversies in which religion in general plays an important part, while the mass of those in the community, whose interest in religious affairs is usually a languid one, are at present, for the reasons above mentioned, more than ordinarily aroused to the importance of the subject. Services were held yesterday, both morning and evening, in all the principal churches of the City. Trinity and St. Paul's, at the lower end of Broadway, were open at the usual hours. At Grace Church divine service was celebrated by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Potter. The large churches in the vicinity of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, including Rev. Dr. Hall's, St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal, and the Fourth Presbyterian, Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, suffered materially from the change in the weather which preceded the hour for morning service; but at all the usual services were held, and sermons preached by the respective Pastors. Further up town the case was the same, the larger and wealthier congregations being the ones most affected by the unfavorable surroundings out of doors. At the Church of the Messiah, Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, preached at 11 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. At the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, East Fiftieth street, between First and Second avenues, the Pastor, Rev. William M. Thomas, delivered a discourse upon "Christian Enterprise," an abstract of which appears in another column. At the First Mission Baptist, Laight street, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson officiated in the morning, and Rev. Drs. Thomas Armitage and R. S. MacArthur in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Mellor, of Halifax, England, at the West Presbyterian Church, West Forty-second street. Full abstracts of the services at a number of the churches mentioned will be found below.

GOD'S CHURCH.

By Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago.

At the Church of the Messiah, yesterday morning, Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, preached the following sermon:

> But if I tarry long, that thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth.—I. Timothy, iii. 15.

Matthew Arnold says, in one of his later books, that there is a power outside ourselves which makes far righteousness. He goes on then to show how this power is the living God, and then how Israel, cleaving to the living God, through her great prophets in the days before Christ, became the channel through which the elder Bible came to us, in which he finds the intensest and most powerful word of life to be found in the world, and tells us that if we cannot believe him, we can read the best things outside the Bible, and then the best things in it, taking care to get as clear an insight into the motive and scope of the one as we do of the other, and then to notice which has really kindled us most to the religious spirit, which he defines to be the highest morality set on fire with strong emotions. He shows also how sure and steady this power of the living God flows on—not, however, like a great river, which can be seen pouring along in the sun from the head-waters to the sea, but rather like one we have near where I was born, which seems lost for awhile in the faults of the limestone, and then, a few miles further down, rushes out in a vaster volume to help and bless the land. So the prophets come and go in Israel. This man dies, but that is born, and each, in his own way, calls the people afresh from mere forms and ceremonies and doctrines that have hardened and dried to the condition of fossils to the primitive truth of a pure heart and a right spirit, and makes this the heart of all true worship. Then, in the full time, when the need for Him has come to be very sore and imperative, Jesus comes, still in the line of the elder men who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and we find in Him what we cannot find in those who came before Him. For as down there in Pennsylvania many streams go to make the Schuylkill, each with some quality of hardness or impurity, which would make it unfit for the highest uses of life; but when, at last, they flow together as one stream, this so tempers that as to make a pure, good river, so in the man Christ Jesus the old immutable principles blend to the sweet full flood of that river the streams whereof make glad the City of God.

And the thing which came home to me in following this line of thought, is the sense of the imperial quality—if I may say so in a generation which would make the living God of a pattern to suit itself—the imperial quality of this power outside ourselves which makes for righteousness. The sunlike freedom with which it sweeps above the reach of our whims and fancies, by a law of its own being, or, in other words, how the living God is at the centre, and is the centre of all these revelations of His truth which have come, do come, and will come while the world stands, and which we cannot tamper with or turn back any more than we can turn back Niagara where the floods are bending down to the deeps—that power which will only treat with us when we reach the real nerve of it, as the seasons treat with us, as they come and go, when they challenge us to observing their order, and dare us to neglect them under pains and penalties, and for observing them, pour into our lap their rich rewards. Such a quality abides forever in the heart of the living God. It has nothing to say to our likes and our dislikes. Our egotistic notion of the way things should be done, are no more to this imperial righteousness than the outcry of the old Saracen King was to the universe, when he said that if the contrivance of it had been left to him he would have made a very different world, which no doubt was true enough, but not in the sense he thought of.

It is because this power is in the world again in this free, separate sense, that there is also in the world a church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth which he did not create and cannot destroy. For, as Tyndall has just said, when you trace matter back to its uttermost atoms and elements there is still a reason we cannot reach why we have life and the universe, so when we trace all the nearer influences to their springs, which could mold such men as Socrates; and the Hebrew prophets, and give the world the Christ, there is still within them all this last secret of a Divine difference, which is the spark of fire while all beside is mere kindling. As they themselves ascribe this difference to God, again telling us frankly that this is His word they are saying, and His work they are doing, and as we have to see that the word and the work proves itself true in human experience through long tracks of time, building up a nobler and a better life wherever it is allowed to have free course, we are driven, I think, to the conclusion that the secret of this life rests at last with the Eternal; as the secret of the life of our planet rests at last with the sun. We have to see once more that this is true not only of the genesis of this truth but of its propagation. Once born, we have ample reason to believe it never dies, and you can no more stamp it out than you can stamp the ocean out, or the stars. Very much of our so-called religious history, as we all know, turns on the attempts that have been made to get a new thought of God out of the world, when it had once got in, but the chapters all end in about the same way, in the utter defeat of the prosecution and the establishment of the revelation they tried to put down. It is this sovereign power at work for the conservation of its treasure, the living God watching over the child in the manger, in whose heart he has hidden his new word of life, and making steel of no effect, or fire, or the teeth of wild beasts, to cut or burn or tear the truth to pieces, seizing the guards with it as they stand behind the martyr, sending them back to the guard-house as confessors of the truth, to die in their turn, and thus sowing their truth, as on the wings of all the winds as the seed of the Church of the living God. And so it must have been this conviction of heaven's supremacy over its own work which led Christ and His apostles to say some things about it which were turned by Calvinism to such horrible account. The Divine sovereignty was to them a truth beyond all question, and as they were sure they had a Divine word to say and a Divine work to do, they saw by faith that the might of the Eternal was pledged to its continuance, exactly as in another way Bacon saw that his new truth was also a truth of God, and could well be left to be understood and adopted by future generations. Jesus saw, too, what some of His followers in our time are very loath to see, how a new truth may ripen and round itself as it finds a happy soil and climate in the souls of men, so that you shall not know it, for the same thing they were talking about and dying about thousands of years ago on the other side of the world, as you compare the tree in whose branches the birds are building with the little seed that held the original germ. All the same it is, the original truth, blossoming and ripening in the sun of heaven; or to change my figure, the poor limited harps and pipes have given place to the organ for the interpretation of the Divine melody. The old strain is there they heard at first, it pulses still through all the variations, and keeps them true to the score. And so the propagation of a truth which makes for righteousness is as surely a divine business as its inception. There is an element we do not own and cannot control in this perpetual advent of new witnesses and surprise of new varieties. "For my word, saith the Lord, shall not return unto me void, it shall accomplish that whereunto I sent it."

And so, if I have made my thought clear to you, you will see how there is no room for the sickening fear men manifest in so many ways of the death and burial of religion. It was not by our hand the seed was sown at first in the souls of the men who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, and it is not in our hands to destroy the harvest, so that no seed shall be left for another sowing. The Church of the living God, in this high sense, was not built by human might, and human might can never pull it down. Special systems of religious thought or of dogma may "have their day, and cease to be," but religious thought and the power within it which makes for righteousness is as perennial and indestructible as the springing of green grass. So we can easily see how this or that church may die, must die indeed when there is no divine reason why it should live, just as hospitals would die—any one or all of them—if it should be found that their main purpose was to kill rather than cure; or as orphan asylums would be leveled with the ground, when it was found that their drift was to destroy children rather than to save them, or as in old France the Government went down in a sea of blood in spite of its splendid history and superb seeming, when it was found that the thing was a lie down to the core; so will churches die, ours, as theirs on the other corner, or any other, no matter how grand its ceremonial or matchless its traditions, when it has no longer a divine, but only an infernal, business in the world. And I think we can see, too, how, as that winsome younger sister of religion we call science, grows up into beauty and power, she will take her place in the household of faith and modify and alter many things we have thought of as eternal verities, which time and the discovery of new truth could never touch. Time and the discovery of new truth have swept many things away already which were once thought to be as firm as the pillars of heaven. And science, as one of the agencies through which this has been done, has had scant welcome from the churches. They have left her out in the cold just as long as they could, and only offered her a finger when she has got in, and the left hand at that. But the church of the living God welcomes science, not as the handmaid of religion, as some of our doctors say with a patronizing smile, but as her sister, a child of God by pure descent and birthright. It is no Cain and Abel business with the Church I am speaking of, in which the elder would slay the younger; it is a genuine loving fellowship, in which there is no jealousy. They sit down together in heavenly places. Each has her own world and her own work, and science can no more destroy religion than religion can destroy science, because both go back for their primal power to the same divine hand and heart. Forms of worship, therefore, may pass away; worship, never; forms of prayer, prayer never; definitions of religious truth, religious truth never; this or that institution, but never the bonding of men afresh, and in a better fashion, for great and holy purposes of the soul, for which they will give their time and money, and, if need be, their hearts' blood.

As surely as God gathers the solitary into families, He will gather them into churches; and while customs and ordinances in the church may alter with the altering time, there will always be signs and symbols that stand to the church of the living God as the flag stands to the living nation. Always men will look up and sing out their song of thanksgiving what time the soul is lifted on the wings of gladness, and she will moan her prayers into the pitiful heart, and know it can be touched with the feeling of our infirmities; and always the love of man will reach up to God, and the love of God down to man; and always it will be proven, as it has been proven so many times, that when men and women become so knowing as to say, "Ah, well, we have got past all that; it is of no use;" to them it will be of no use. But as they imagine they are growing out of it, there will be a great simple devout heart in the world growing up to it, and then the first shall be last and the last first, for out of this devout heart will flow again the streams that water the dusty deserts of the world, and bless the plants of righteousness; and old Sojourner. Truth's question "Is God dead?" will bring ringing affirmations of His perpetual presence and power from all the aisles of the temples not made with hands.

It must follow again from these premises that any church which opens its heart to the whole truth, and puts its hand to the whole work of God, holds thereby the secret of continuance. The noble thinker whose name I quoted in the opening of this sermon defines religion on our side in contrast to that divine side I have tried to touch, as morality touched by emotion, or, as I would like better to say, moral principles kindled and glowing with spiritual fire and fervor. And then, when he comes to ask how this power ripens to such a divine perfection in the person of Jesus Christ, he finds it in two great things—"inwardness," as he calls it, and "self-sacrifice."

Now, I need take little time to show you how a church or a man may have any one of these without the other. We know men and women who can kindle now and then into perfect tempests of religious emotion, but whose grip on moral principles is so poor that, as a friend said once of certain men in his city: "When you hear they have got religion again, you rush to your books to see how they stand." Then there are others whose morality is above all question, and whose sight of moral principles is as clear as the day; but if they were dead they could hardly be more indifferent or more insensible to spiritual emotion than they are as they are going about our streets and sitting in our churches. Others, again, are men of fair morals and true emotion as far as it goes, but it is the emotion of a brook babbling over the stones, the crackling of thorns under a pot, the story of the seeds I sowed last Spring in my garden, which, because they had no deepness of earth, withered away. There is no far-reaching quality in them of the inward life which finds springs of power away down to tide them over dry times. And then there is still another man who, with morality and emotion, and inwardness, all three, fails still of self-sacrifice, and like Nicodemus, who seems to have had the three, will nibble about the thought of the crown, but will always manage to keep clear of the cross.

And I take this fourfold definition of the religious life to be as good and true as any we can get: Pure morality, spiritual emotion, inwardness, or the communion of the soul with God, and self-sacrifice. And then I say with perfect confidence that a church made up of such men and women is a church of the living God, or rather I would say that such men and women all the world over become the church of the living God, no matter what is their name, exactly as those who possess this fourfold power in a political and patriotic sense compose the true American nationality, while the rest by comparison are only dry sticks, whose end is to be burned. For such a church there is continuance, then, as there is for such a nation. It is bound with gold chains about the feet of God. It belongs to this primal truth He sends into the world by the prophets and seers, and by His dearly beloved Son. It has a share in His sovereignty and sits down with Him on His throne, while it is plastic to His hand, taking new shapes and blooming out into new surprises of worth and beauty and grace, "as the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns." Nothing is final with it but pure morals, spiritual fervor, inwardness, and self-sacrifice, and these only as the grain of mustard-seed is primal to the plant.

This is true again of all the great movements we call moral reforms. In the stricter spiritual sense, these may not be a part of the religious life, or, as in the case of the anti-slavery movement in this country, they may be part of the very essense of religion. Let this be as it may, this is to be said of every one of them, that if they embody a higher truth, a purer justice, and the elements of a cleaner and finer life, then they also reach up into the heart of the Eternal for their advent; depend on His power before they depend on ours for their propagation, and can never fail out of the world until they have done their work. And nothing can be more striking as an illustration of my thought as it applies to reform than this anti-slavery movement I have mentioned. By all the standards of human selfishness, perhaps, too, by the light of human reason, it ought never to have come about in the way it did; but that was not the point at which the souls struck fire who went forth to free the slave. Their words were not of better and worse, but of right and wrong. It was not the calm conclusion of the philosopher, but the intolerable vision of the seer that drove them out; the secret lay with the power outside ourselves which makes for righteousness. It was the imperial might of heaven which would not let men like Clarkson and Garrison rest. They were driven by the Spirit into the wilderness, and their choice only lay in going.

So there could be no failure of men or death of the endeavor, and when they wrought with this high moral purpose, deaf to the charms of political or social gain, with fervor and inwardness, and self-sacrifice, willing to be the offscourings of all things, so that they might be as the Christ to set at liberty them that were bound. Then enemy and friend began to smite for them. Coward and hero, it was all alike to God. He used them all for His purpose to open the prison doors, and so the work was done. And this is the secret of the work which still remains to be done through every great reform we can touch, and the secret of its victory. If in its uttermost hiding-place there is this quality which touches the throne, and if this life is in those who stand for it which was in the apostles of freedom, a pure moral purpose, spiritual fervor, inwardness, and self-sacrifice, then there can be no fear about the result.

Neither can there be any fear of the result, though these qualities are not in you as in me, either as members of the Church of the living God, or as reformers. I have no idea where the line runs between "I will" and "I must." It seems to me sometimes as if

> "We weave with human shuttles still,
> And fate is cast through man's free will;"

but this I know beyond all peradventure, that the Eternal can find men and women for His purpose, or can make them just as He made His Christ.

It may be your grand privilege and mine, however, to take a place in this glorious company. We do not know what God may do, but we know what we can do. We are not left in the dark for one moment about our power to be by the Divine succor true to these great first things, moral power, spiritual fervor, inward depth, and self-sacrifice. If in this Church we show these qualities, then this counts one in the Church of the living God. If in our life we show them, then we are one with the great company no man can number, whose names are written in the Book of Life.

"Christianity," says Wendell Phillips, "is not a dream but a battle." Every man has proven that true who has made his mark on his age as a Christian man, or as a man of any type worth his salt, and every saint who wears the crown of life won his canonization in that way. They had the sense of God with them in what they were doing. Their souls flamed out into these high, sweet qualities; they held on to them to the end, and they are kings and priests unto God. Their possibilities are ours, and it may be better, and their reward is ours when the work is done, and all through the doing, outward trouble, inward peace, outward darkness, inward light, utter sacrifice, incalculable gain. I speak of no dream. I speak of the cleanest and closest realities. These are the qualities that under God have saved the world—the salt of life and the sole conditions I know of of immortality. For to those that by faithful continuance in well-doing seek for glory, honor, and immortality God gives still eternal life, but tribulation and anguish to those that will not obey the truths, but obey unrighteousness, whether they be Jews or Gentiles. It is not a wishy washy mush of about the same estate for all of us hereafter, whether we have made the best of our chances or the worst. In that matchless parable in which through our human fatherhood Jesus stretches the immeasurable mercy, and pity, and love of God, He still draws the sharp, clear contrast between the son who made the best and the son who made the worst of his opportunities when the father says to the elder son, "thou art ever with me and all that I have is thine."

FACTS IN PROOF OF CHRISTIANITY.

By Rev. William Adams, D. D.

Rev. William Adams, D. D., President of Union Theological Seminary, returned to the City from his Summer vacation Saturday, and on yesterday morning occupied his old place in the pulpit of Madison Square Presbyterian Church. For his subject he had selected the following:

> Ye are our epistle, written in our hearts, known and read of all men;
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> Forasmuch as ye are manifestly declared to be the epistle of Christ, ministered by us, written not with ink, but with the spirit of the living God; not in tables of stone, but in fleshly tables of the heart.—Second Corinthians, iii., 2 and 3.

He began by stating that all true science was based upon facts, citing for an example the science of astronomy. An opinion was no science, neither was an apothesis. The theory of Sir Isaac Newton concerning gravitation, as suggested by the fall of an apple in an orchard at Woolsthorpe, was nothing but an hypothesis, until it was found by an induction of facts sufficiently copious to account for them all, to cover them all, to fit them all, when it ceased to be an hypothesis and became a scientific law. We are living in a time when much is made of what are called scientific facts. Men often confound facts with their own inferences, and from these inferences organize an opposition to revealed religion. Revelation has nothing to fear from an accumulation of facts. The more copious the researches into things in the heavens above and in the earth beneath the more complete will be the demonstration of Divine revelation. It is a wonder that men do not magnify a thousandfold more the facts which pertain to religion, and which come within the range of their own observation. He met the Positivists not timidly, not reluctantly, but boldly, cordially, and without flinching. He met the demand for facts by an appeal to facts. He did not propose to "pass beyond the boundary of experimental evidence," to adopt the language of a famous modern lecturer, but would examine facts coming under his own observation. Is the theory of religion supported by facts, or is it falsified by facts. One wonders that men inclined to skeptical thoughts are not more influenced by the facts of daily life. In the Holy Scriptures we find a theory of human nature asserted that man deviates from a normal state of obedience to God. Why dispute the theory when the facts are under our eye? What has been the actual development of man's nature? What is the testimony of history? Do not the facts correspond to this doctrine with indisputable accuracy? How is it in the theory of conversion, the doctrine of reformation? That theory is brief and briefly stated. By reason of the grace of God in the redemption by Jesus Christ men are changed in the temper and tenor of their mind, and so regenerated into a new life as to be conformed to their Savior—the Son of God. Turning from theory to facts, what do we find? What we see any day around us harmonizes and agrees exactly with what we read. We observe thousands of busy men around us who are in every particular just as described in the New Testament, not perfect, not without sin, yet not as they once were; they are changed, men of a new life, men believing in Christ, loving Christ, and gradually becoming men like Christ. The world is full of specimens of this change. I say again that it is marvelous that men who spend so much time collecting facts of physical science will utterly ignore the facts which cannot help coming under their own observation. Every man acquainted with Grecian letters is perfectly familiar with the fact that the City of Corinth was famous not only for its idolatry, but for its luxury, sensuality, and its general dissoluteness of manners. To be a Corinthian was to be all that is corrupt and vile in the character of man or woman. Into this very hot-bed of vice, this centre of heathendom, came the Apostle of Christ to preach repentance and remission of sin—this faith in the Son of God. What was the result? Forth from this sea of corruption, from this dark back-ground of paganism, came bright and shining lights of faith, came Corinthians noted now as much for their piety as they had been for their wickedness. Writing to these converted men, and alluding to the idolaters, drunkards, and sensualists, by which many were surrounded, the Apostle adds: "Such were some of you," and then proceeds in the words of the text, "Ye are our epistle written in our hearts, known and read of all men;"—"written not with ink, but with the spirit of its living God;" not a lithographic record, —a picture—but a representation wrought in the face of the heart—in flesh, not in tables of stone, living witnesses of Christ. What could the heathen neighbors make of such wonderful facts? How could they account for them? How classify them? The sudden conversion of men a little while ago like themselves, but now living lives of honesty and purity, blameless men, full of peace and joy, and looking forward to a bright and magnificent future. The world is full of such facts now. How shall we explain them? The Apostle appealed to those converted Corinthians, and in his letter of recommendation he needed no other epistle. The memory of those converted men he bore about with him wherever he went. In these living epistles, demonstrating the truth of Christianity, let us find a testimony for the faith that is in us. Let us revolve them awhile and see whether they are not replete with comfort and instruction. Public attention has been directed of late to notorious vices and crimes. We read of corrupt Legislatures, fraudulent officials, peculations in high and low places, of bad men and bad women, till our faith in human nature is staggered. Turning from such pictures and leaving them to be disposed of as best they can by those who deny the degeneracy of human nature, let us examine a genial and more cheerful subject. Let us look at the numbers of good men and good women—truly good, unmistakably good—who, in their sincerity, are not a blank in the world; who make the world better for having lived in it; who are a demonstration of Christianity. We might, with some reason, withhold our faith from revealed religion if we found no facts confirming the theory which this religion propounds; but since the world is full of facts as the sky is filled with stars, all harmonizing with the doctrine of Revelation, what room can there be for unbelief? It is by no means strange that Lord Lyttleton, the man of letters, the statesman, and at the same time an infidel, should be changed from infidelity to Christianity by a study of the life of Paul. As the Saul of Tarsus he first comes to our notice. He is a zealous persecutor of God's children, and is influential in the martyrdom of Stephen; flaming like a meteor in his hot wrath against the disciples of Jesus, his cruelty is unscrupulous. A blasphemer, relentlessly breathing out slaughter, in a single instant he is changed, completely changed. He is a new man, with new life, with such a new spirit as to excite the wonder of all those who had heard of him. Kind, pitiful, courteous, loving, self-forgetful, sacrificing, seeking the good of others at any cost to himself. No coin ever bore the impress of the die by which it was struck more clearly than did this converted man the image and superscription of Jesus Christ. Under what hypothesis can such a fact as this be named? Scarcely less remarkable was the conversion of Augustine. Now at Carthage, now at Rome, now at Milan, with all his heart addicted to pleasures. As the chief among the Saturnalian bands, he was converted in the very midst of his debaucheries, and then became an intrepid follower of Christ and an unswerving defender of the faith. Then we have the life of John Bunyan as another indisputable fact to tell on the side of christianity. Of low and vulgar origin, he became a literary light, being the author of a work second to none among all uninspired writings, a work as fragrant of love as were his own meadows of lilies. From histories and biographies we can produce thousands of such instances or those of a similar nature—the proud, the blasphemeous, the debauched, all charged to examples of humility, sobriety, and piety. But we will turn from history and biography to matters within our daily observation. Multiplied cases may be found where, through this religious conversion, deception, hypocrisy, and all manner of vice have given place to truthfulness, frankness, and purity. On the very faces of these changed beings may be seen epistles of religion written by the hand of Jesus Christ Himself. When we hear so much of the bad it is well to be surrounded by the innumerable company of the good. We speak not of the redeemed in heaven but of the redeemed here now upon the earth. It is a truth that as time advances Christianity proves itself by the number of those who bear its celestial imprint. What is the image of Christ? What is it to have the spirit of Christ proving one to be his? Christ is the incarnation of love, love of a peculiar stamp, superior to nature for it is self-sacrificing even to the endurance of suffering death.

The apostle John devoted all his Epistle to the setting forth of this one thought, that love is the essence of all true religion. These living Epistles, written on the faces and hearts of all true Christians, these Epistles of love, are the image of Christ Himself. These are facts which cannot be accounted for as accidents. These facts are too many, too palpable to be explained in any other way save in an acknowledgment of the truthfulness of religion.

In the neighborhood in which you have long lived you cannot be deceived by appearances. Among your acquaintances how many there are whom you know beyond a peradventure to be Christians. You see the Epistles written on their faces. They do not think highly of themselves, but you, with the best of reasons, think very highly of them. It is not because of their natural temperament; perhaps this is not always of the happiest description. This possibly is the very fact which attracts your attention and shapes your convictions. Some who were unstable, selfish, phlegmatic, crabbed, covetous, vain, self-conceited, are completely changed, shewing now the very opposite qualities under the genial influences of Christian love. The epistles of Christ are not here written on tables of stone. These Christian neighbors are unselfish, always ready to do you a kindness, always putting the most favorable construction upon everything, possessing a charity which suffereth long and is kind, and so by their daily walk compelling you to believe in the reality of a revealed religion. We want no better demonstration of Christianity than what we have daily before us in the lives and character of Christian men. We are weary of this attitude of defenders which Christian people are almost compelled to assume. You might as well put the sun in the heavens on the defensive. The time for apologizing for religion is past. The whole earth is full of its positive products and results. We ought to make more of these unmistaken facts. We should not be indifferent to the divine workings in the hearts of those around us. Christ is in them as He is also in the heavens. The religion of Jesus Christ is a practical power. It is not a mask but a reality. By its purity it is known.

Brethren, we know not now what we shall be. Outlines, glimmerings, shadows now confront us, but we know that when He shall appear we shall be like Him and we shall see Him as He is.

THE FORGIVENESS OF SIN—MAN AN IMAGE OF GOD.

By Rev. Chauncey Giles.

Rev. Chauncey Giles, yesterday, in the New-Jerusalem Church, (Swedenborgian,) Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, delivered the first of a series of discourses on the forgiveness of sins, quoting the following text:

> "And God said, Let us make man in our image, after our likeness; so God created man in His own image—in the image of God created He him."—Genesis i, 26, 27.
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> "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life, and man became a living soul."—Genesis ii., 7.

He said: In teaching natural science constant reference is made to axioms and primary principles. Why should it not be so in teaching spiritual science? There can be no valid reason. Those who are familiar with the writings of Swedenborg can hardly fail to have noticed his constant reference to a few general principles. The whole vast system of spiritual truth revealed by him grows out of a few root principles, and the reader is constantly reminded of them. This reference to primary truths is especially necessary where we discuss such important questions as the nature of sin and the means by which it is forgiven. From want of true knowledge of these questions men have made fatal mistakes. They have fought the shadows of evil while they have welcomed and cherished as friends the terrible reality. They have accused the all-merciful and infinitely wise Lord of being the author of evil, and thus of attempting to destroy with one hand what He creates with the other—of doing Himself what He condemns and punishes in men. To answer these questions rationally we must understand our relations to the Lord, and what man essentially is. Sin is a violation of law; but are we to understand by law a rule of action arbitrarily imposed on us, like a civil law, or is it of the same nature as a natural law? Does the Lord punish as the State punishes, or does punishment follow as in the violation of a natural law? Is the forgiveness of sin the remission of the penalty, as a magistrate remits a fine or releases a criminal from custody, or is it of the nature of a cure of disease by which man is released from the punishment of feebleness and pain? These are vital questions, and the true and only point of view from which they can be answered must be sought. That position is the nature of man and his relations to the Creator and giver of his life. If we are to find sin anywhere it is in man. He is the one to be punished or forgiven. Man stands related to the Lord as the created to the creator. This all acknowledge in some sense, but it may imply much more than we think. Life is not creatable. Recipients of life can be created, but life itself cannot. There can be but one life, therefore, and that is the Lord's. He is life, and all created beings are recipients of life. This, then, is the essential difference between the Lord and the universe, both spiritual and material. The Lord has underived infinite life in Himself, and created beings are forms receptive of the one life. There is, therefore, an infinite distance between the creatures and the creator. Here lies the true and only escape from pantheism. The Lord is in the creation; it is the form of His thought, of His love and wisdom, and yet He is as distinct from it as the sculptor is from the statue which he cuts from the marble. The manifestation of the one life is always according to the form into which it flows. The same life flows into an animal and a man; but in the animal it can only be received and manifested as instinct, while man, having a distinctly spiritual plane of organs, can receive it and manifest it in rational and spiritual forms. The same life is given to an angel and a devil. The angel receives it in its true form, and becomes glorified and blessed by it. The devil perverts it, changes its light into darkness, its beauty into deformity, and its love into hate. The same life, in the form of a divine force, flows into all, as the same air fills all the pipes of an organ of human construction, but each one speaks according to its form and nature. Creative and sustaining power is from within. The difference between creation from within and from without may be illustrated by the formation of a drop of water and of a marble. The drop becomes a sphere by attraction, which draws all the fine particles less free to move to the centre, and holds them there; but the marble becomes a sphere by removing particles from its surface. The one is natural and the other artificial. Thus the divine life creates forms by a gradual process, and as the process goes on, it dwells in them and acts by them, and, if the forms are capable of sensation, gives them delight in the degree in which they can perceive it. The Lord, Himself, has revealed to us the truth that He makes man in His own image. But much more is meant by the words than that we get our external form from Him. They mean that all the qualities of our nature are derived from Him. Human love is the finite form of the divine love, human wisdom the finite form of divine wisdom, and all the qualities and principles of human character are finite forms of the qualities and principles of the divine character. The Lord could not create beings with life in and from themselves, so He created forms capable of receiving it, and acting from it, and rejoicing in it, as if it were their own. These forms were made in the image of the life which created them, and arranged in the same order as that life, and adjusted to the nature and activities of its inflowing. The Divine love flowing into man's understanding, which is an organized spiritual form, becomes human love. The human understanding is also a spiritual organism, which is as nicely adapted to receive truth, which is spiritual light, from the Lord as the material eye is to receive natural light from Him. The whole spiritual organism was made to be breathed into and to be filled with the breath of the Lord, which is His life, to be the dwelling-place of that life. The Lord makes man in His own image, to be His child, to bear the lineaments of His form, to be crowned with the beauty of His own person; to be the inheritor of His infinite riches and the depository of His infinite bounties. Infinite love could have no other purpose in the creation of man. It is of the very essence of love to give itself to others, and it is the nature of wisdom to provide the means for carrying into effect the purposes of love. Infinite love could do no less than provide the best possible means. We sometimes think the Lord might have done better; that he might have so made man that he would not, nor could not sin, or that he might have prevented him from doing it. He made man in His own image. There could be no higher model than that. Infinite wisdom could not conceive or carry into effect a more perfect form for the reception of the divine life. Man, then, is the crown of the Lord's work. Man is as free to act within the range of his faculties as the Lord is. He is as free as he would be if his life and powers were absolutely his own, and he were not dependent upon the Lord for life or any of its blessings. The declaration that the Lord makes man in His own image loses much of its force by being put in the past and supposing the work finished. The Lord is still at work upon the first man He created, and upon each one of us in His image. The man of the largest wisdom and purest character is but the germ of what he may be; the highest angel, mighty in power, glorious in beauty, and thrilled with joys, is only a dim possibility of what he may and will become. The Lord is making us, employing the whole universe as His instruments. He calls all men and angels to His aid, and says, "Let us make man." That is our business here to-day. Man is of so large a nature, and the model possesses such infinite perfections, that infinite wisdom and omnipotent power will work upon him forever without completing the image. Human perfection consists in complete accord between us, as recipient forms of the divine life and the life itself. Before man fell from his spiritual integrity he was in this state in the measure and degree of his existence. This state is called righteousness, or rightness, which is Divine order. Man was innocent—pure in heart. His heart beat in unison with the Lord's heart. Every faculty of his nature was in perfect accord with the Divine nature. Man was a living soul. The Lord could look into it as in a perfect mirror, and see His own image there. But there came a disturbance, and the image was lost; the unity was broken. If we have succeeded in gaining a correct idea of the true relations between the creature and the Creator, we may be able to understand what sin is and how it may be forgiven.

PATIENCE IN WELL-DOING.

By Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad.

Rev. Dr. Thomas K. Conrad, the associate Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, preached at the morning service yesterday. His text was taken from the second chapter of the Epistle to the Romans, seventh verse:

> "To them who by patient continuance in well-doing seek for glory, honor, and immortality, eternal life."

After a brief introduction, Dr. Conrad said that it was a grave mistake to confound actual attainment with faithful and really Christian effort, or to deny ourselves the comfort of conscious fellowship with the Savior because we were still imperfect. The central lesson of the text was not that the great prizes of the Christian life were bestowed upon those who could boast of illustrious attainments but that they were given to those who were patiently and humbly fulfilling their duties, in their appointed spheres, however lowly. Even when the conflicts of the spiritual life seemed endless, there was, therefore, no reason to be discouraged. "Patience" is a word which recognizes hindrances, and continued patience implies that those hindrances are not easy to be overcome. The test of holiness is thus in faithfulness of effort rather than in the more coveted results of open and acknowledged saintliness. The application of the Apostle's promise is both to those who are conscious that their attainments are imperfect, and to those who mourn the hindrances of adverse circumstances, and is an assurance, in either case, that real devotion shall be rewarded. They who feel that they could serve God better if they had more time for prayer, or if their daily occupations were less engrossing, were to find the remedy, not in waiting for more favorable circumstances, but in the faithful and honest performance of the duties of their station. Their circumstances, however unpropitious, are God's own appointment. He has arranged them with an exact and thorough knowledge of character, capacity, and disposition. His appointment is the assurance of all needful help, and the promise that the results of the discipline, to those who faithfully and patiently submit to it, shall be worthier from the difficulties to be overcome, as the statue chiseled by slow and laborious effort from the close-grained marble is more precious than that which is easily molded from the plastic clay. In the Sermon on the Mount Christ reminds us that the Father knoweth the things that we have need of. In the epistle to the Church at Pergamos He says, "I know thy works and where thou dwellest, even where Satan's seat is." He is thus fully aware of all our difficulties. But His love and power are infinite, and therefore, while He leaves us surrounded with adverse circumstances, it can only be because He sees that they are best suited to our highest interests. And then, besides, He has assured us of Divine help proportioned to our necessity. If the weight is heavier, the strength to bear it will be greater. The balance between the burden and the capacity is always nicely adjusted, so that while every man is tried almost to the limit of his endurance, no man is ever tried beyond it. It is to be remembered, also, that when difficulties increase the discipline of contending with them is more complete, and the glory of attainment more illustrious. The removal of a single hindrance would deprive us of a part of the credit of a victory, and of some of the fruits of faithful service and self-conquest. It is best for each of us that God has placed him as he is and where he is, and no one could exchange with any other except by sharing a part of his own possible reward. Results may differ, but God judges not by results, but by His own insight into character, and by our patient continuance in well-doing. Faithful earnestness shall be rewarded with eternal life, and all that it implies of glory, honor, and immortality. Not those who have the highest gifts, nor those whose path was smoothest, shall be highest in the kingdom, but those who, in dependence upon Christ, and through the power of His Spirit, have been patient and faithful in their daily work and in their humble, unheroic duty. At the judgment many shall come from earth's weary paths, from troubled homes, from distressing cares, from busy, toilsome occupations, from lives crowded with daily anxiety, from scenes where there was small scope for formal prayer and much for daily self-denial, and shall hear the welcome invitation of the Savior to the very highest places in the heavenly home. Such is the lesson of the Apostle. He speaks of no professions nor attainments, but of that patient continuance in well-doing which is within the reach of the humblest of God's saints, and he makes that the condition of glory, honor, and immortality.

"CHRISTIAN ENTERPRISE."

By Rev. W. H. Thomas.

The services at the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, the Sunday-school of which was reopened yesterday, were of an interesting character. In the morning the sermon on "Christian Enterprise" was preached by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Thomas, who took his text from the thirteenth verse of the ninth chapter of St. Luke: "But He saith unto them, 'Give ye them to eat.'" The man of the world, the preacher said, calculated before entering on his enterprises whether he could accomplish them with the resources at his command, while the Christian, in essaying his enterprises, relied on the forces behind him. The demand in the text—"Give ye them to eat"—seemed to the disciples utterly beyond their power. Jesus knew they could not do it. Yet He commanded them to proceed, although there were only five loaves of bread and two fishes to supply the necessities of five thousand people. He ordered them to prepare to feed the multitude, although no supply was visible, and they obeyed; and as they did so the supply was furnished, until all had been satisfied. The Savior made His disciples do as He commanded, although to their reasoning the enterprise was doubtful. The inference to be drawn from this lesson was, that whenever they went to do the command of God He would provide all necessary assistance. This lesson was just as apparent all through the Old Testament Scriptures. God taught His people that whatever He commanded them to do should be fully accomplished by His help. Take, for instance, the command of God to the children of Israel to leave the land of bondage. The moving of a large army entailed an extraordinary amount of labor and preparation, yet here was a nation of men, women, and children larger than any army ordered to go out of the land of Egypt and take possession of a hostile country. They hearkened to the command of God and went, and every day of their long travels through the wilderness taught them the lesson that whatever God commanded them to do He would help them to accomplish. When they arrived at the shore of the Red Sea they were ordered to cross. Before them was evident destruction in the merciless waters, behind them a pursuing army. Yet they obeyed the command of God, and marched onward. The waters were divided, and they crossed safely, while their pursuers were utterly destroyed. Again, as they crossed the Jordan, they encountered opposition from the impregnable walls of the city of Jericho. God commanded them to adopt the apparently absurd plan of marching round the walls of the city for seven days, blowing trumpets. They did so, but the strong walls of Jericho remained firm in their strength. On the seventh day, however, when the command of God was fully obeyed, the power which the Israelites had not calculated on appeared, and the walls fell with a crash. Here, again, was a lesson to go forward trusting in the power of God. The Savior also repeated the lesson, when, fresh from a malefactor's death he commanded His disciples, twelve poor fishermen, to go and teach all nations. What were they?—the outcasts of their kind, the contempt of all Jerusalem, the scorn of the polished Greek—without influence, power, or wealth—were they to go and upset the revered traditions of ages and revolutionize the world? Yet they went, weak and untutored as they were, and as they obeyed the Savior's command the stuttering tongue grew eloquent, and the feeble limbs strong, causing nations to tremble and powers to shake. Onward they went, from city to city, from prison to prison, enduring all things for the sake of their Master, and out of their strength came the mighty power which wrought Christendom. Some people would say that these were miraculous occasions; but even in this age, in which no miracles are performed, God still called men to do what they had of themselves no power to do, and gave them strength to triumph. The physical body was always capable, by continued practice, of developing fresh powers of muscular strength, hearing, and sight. Sometimes a sudden emergency develops the hidden power, and men who heretofore have been obscure, unexpectedly raise themselves to greatness. The coward who is suddenly and unconsciously flung into the midst of danger, will often become the most daring hero; and even a woman, naturally weak and diffident as she is, if thoroughly aroused, can fight with more than the strength of man to accomplish whatever an emergency may require. So it is with the mind, which can only come to its strength by exercising its forces. Great statesmen, who have commenced life as petty politicians have only gained experience and prominence by measuring their strength against their opponents. Great financiers, scholars, and preachers, also have found power poured in upon them as they have progressed. So it was with faith, which could only be gained by using faith, and doubt which could only be begotten by using doubt. Purity, love, meekness, and patience could only be gained by the use of these qualities. The same lesson applied to nations—one of which, an insignificant little island, scarcely as large as one of the States of the Union had, by the energetic use of its resources, become the mistress of the seas. Wesley and his associates went forward to labor for the Lord, not relying on what resources they themselves possessed, but trusting in God for assistance. This Divine assistance they received, and what they had accomplished was a matter of history. Christians should have implicit faith that God would surely help them when they went forward to do His bidding. There were times when they would be commanded to do apparently impossible things; but they should always remember the power that never fails. They should only consider what they could accomplish with the help of God. This should regulate the life of the Christian. Some persons did not wish to begin a religious life until they had reached the end of their natural life. They did not wish to be disciples at all unless they were worthy ones. Such people calculated on their own strength, not on the assistance God would give them. There were also those who thought the Christian life required very little care or sacrifice, and lost thousands of golden opportunities for adding to the Lord's harvest. There were those who thought the obligations were too heavy, who heard the command to "Give them to eat," but saw only five loaves and two fishes. There was great demand for Christian work in this great City, where so many souls were clamoring for salvation. They should go on boldly with the work of salvation, and see what bounteous assistance they would receive from the God in whom they trusted.

THE UNITARIAN CONFERENCE.

By Rev. John W. Chadwick.

At the Second Unitarian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Rev. John W. Chadwick, the Pastor, gave a brief review of the proceedings of the Unitarian Conference, held at Saratoga last week. He took his text from the Proverbs, xxvii., 17, "As iron sharpeneth iron, so a man his friend." This text, he said, suggested to him the most certain and least questionable advantage that is likely to accrue from such a meeting as that just had at Saratoga. Contrary to all his expectations last Sunday, he had attended that meeting. The occasion was a very pleasant one. It brought together, under the most favorable auspices, more of their people than ever had assembled before for religious conference and social intercourse. In all there were from 1,700 to 1,800 people, nearly 600 of whom were ministers and delegates from Unitarian and other Christian churches. Instead of being scattered, as they had been heretofore, over the total area of some great city, they had been together all the time, when not in the place of public gathering, in the spacious parlors, halls, and corridors of the largest hotel in the world. He could not take a step without coming face to face with some acquaintance or friend, and he could but think the conference would have justified itself if it had no other good result than the bringing together of so many people cherishing the same ideals of faith and hope and righteousness in such a pleasant and familiar way. Of the doings of the conference the daily papers had acquainted those among the congregation who had been sufficiently interested to read what had been printed. Robert Collyer's sermon on "The Worth of a Hereafter," was in a line of thought with which his hearers had been long familiar, for if he, the preacher, had a hobby, he imagined it was the very doctrine which Mr. Collyer had insisted on with so much power and ample illustration, viz.: That there is an after life upon this earth, whether there be one beyond or not, an after life in those who inherit our constitutions, our aptitudes, our habits, our spirit, and that it is this after-life, much more than that which we call immortality, which should enlist our serious attention, and command our purest energies. There were those who expressed regret that Mr. Collyer's sermon did not have more especial reference to the occasion which had called so many people together, but for himself, the preacher felt that Mr. Collyer had done the very best thing possible, and went clear down under the special things that were immediate, and made all see the work that they were doing in the light of everlasting principles. With the exception of the discussion which took place on Thursday afternoon, the whole temper of the conference was liberal and kind, and forward-reaching. Mr. Hall's report, as President of the council of the conference, was marked by the most exalted sentiment of liberality, the most absolute freedom from all merely verbal and technical limitations. The two essays that stood out from all others as preeminently free and strong were of a sort that would have been impossible in any Unitarian gathering a dozen years ago, and yet they were listened to with profound attention, and were applauded. The addresses referred to were those by Charles G. Ames, of Germantown, on the "Voluntary System in Church Government and its Results," and S. R. Calthrop, of Syracuse, on the "Relations of Scientific and Religious Thought." The highest point of inspiration touched by any speaker during all the meetings of the conference was that touched by Dr. Bellows, on Wednesday afternoon, when he made such an appeal for what is sometimes spoken of as "mere morality." The preacher bore his testimony to the grandeur of this utterance all the more willingly because on Thursday afternoon the same speaker made a speech in which, "tried as by fire" in the white heat of his previous utterance it was made manifest that it was not of God. Besides the great addresses made by Ames and Calthrop several other thoughtful and excellent papers were presented. The preacher then went on to say that he had twice referred to the discussion which had taken place on Thursday afternoon, as in some degree an interruption to the general harmony that prevailed throughout the meetings of the conference. This discussion originated in a resolution offered by James Freeman Clarke, the object of which was to express the sympathy of the conference with the Free Religious Association in endeavors to promote the cause of liberty in religion. This resolution was not offered alone, but together with a similar one addressed to the Congregational Churches soon to meet in New-Haven, expressing the sympathy of the conference with the endeavors of the orthodox Congregational Churches to promote religious independence and freedom from ecclesiastical restraint. Even this resolution excited not a little opposition, some persons contending that orthodox Congregationalism did not mean to promote the independence of the churches. Witness, they said, the council held in Brooklyn at a very recent date. The word independence was changed to freedom, and then the resolution was passed. After this there seemed to be no valid reason why the resolution of sympathy with the Free Religious Association, not as such, but in its efforts to promote the cause of liberty in religion, should not pass. On the contrary, it aroused a storm of indignation. It was one thing to express sympathy with the mother who had driven us with contempt and loathing from the door, but quite another to express sympathy with the strong man-child that had parted from us more in sorrow than in anger, and set up a roof-tree of his own. He was a pitiful example of Mr. Emerson's assertion, "The new man always hates the newest, and the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the Pope himself." "I can sympathize with criminals," said one doughty individual, "I can sympathize with Mormons, but I cannot sympathize with anybody who rejects the Christian name." As if there were not a great many Free Religionists who do not reject the name, thirty or forty Unitarian ministers being members of of the Free Religious Association. Mr. Collyer and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Ames supported the resolution with words that ought to have convinced the Pilgrim Fathers, but the Unitarian laity in conference assembled were not convinced. The resolution was laid upon the table by a large majority. But the spirit underlying this resolution was a Proteus which, quelled in one form, immediately appeared in another, and, strangely enough, it was the stoutest opponent of it in its first form that offered it in the second. Dr. Bellows offered the following resolution:

> *Resolved*, That this conference heartily indorses the action of its officers, in inviting to be present, by its Pastor (William J. Potter) and delegates, the Unitarian Society in New-Bedford, and desires to have its general spirit interpreted by this particular action.

This resolution was a coming down from the general to the particular. Mr. Potter's name, as many of the congregation well knew, was dropped last May from the list of Unitarian ministers at a meeting of the association, packed for that purpose. But the conference, more generous than the association, had invited him to be present. "Blessed are those who do good by strength and get found out afterward," said Charles Lamb. The conference had done good by strength, and it had got found out. But when it was proposed to do openly what had been done stealthily, though all the best intelligence of the conference was enlisted in favor of such action, the resolution, like its predecessor, was laid upon the table. There was really something splendid in the superiority of the conference to all the ordinary traditions of leadership. Bellows, Clarke, Collyer, and Hale threw themselves in vain against the inert mass of the body of the lay delegates. In the whole course of the debate it was noticeable, as it has been in every similar debate at previous meetings of the conference, that all the hard, uncharitable expressions came from those who imagined themselves set for the defense of the Gospel. The Christian spirit in these debates is always in an inverse ratio to the love of Christian shibboleths. The preacher said that he should not speak as if illiberality was the order of the day in the conference at Saratoga. It was far otherwise. When not labeled as such, the most liberal sentiments elicited the warmest admiration, and this was generally so. The officers chosen for the next two years were such as to insure the broadest liberality in all the practical works of the conference. Prof. Carrol Everett, of Cambridge, is to be the President of the new council, and where the spirit of Prof. Everett is, there is liberality. Mr. Chadwick closed his address with an eloquent and feeling allusion to a death that had taken place among his congregation during his absence.

FOXES IN CONNECTICUT.

The Hartford *Times* regards it as a curious fact that during the last three or four years there has been an unmistakable increase in the number of foxes in Connecticut. Hundreds of dollars' worth of poultry has been destroyed by foxes in Cheshire, New-Haven County, the past Summer. Large flocks of turkeys have been killed by them in a single night. The same trouble has been experienced by the farmers in Glastonbury, Portland, Berlin, and other parts of the State.

PLEASURE TURNED TO PAIN.

The Watertown *Times* says that Mr. and Mrs. James R. Sweeney, of that city, recently made a trip West, intending to visit an uncle at Madison, Wis., and a cousin at Jefferson, in the same State. They arrived in time to attend the funeral of the uncle, who had died suddenly the night before, and stayed until it was over. On reaching the house of the cousin, at Jefferson, they found that his daughter was lying dead. They returned to their home, saddened instead of refreshed by their journey.

THE MARTYR PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY.

A petition has been placed in circulation in this City, and has received thousands of signatures, praying Congress to make Feb. 12 in each year, being the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a national holiday.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT.

REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT'S CONGREGATION.

HISTORY OF THE CHURCH SINCE 1860—THE SESSION OF THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY IN 1869—THE PRESENT CHURCH EDIFICE—OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY—THE PASTOR.

The Church of the Covenant, Park avenue and Thirty-fifth street, was founded in November, 1860, though the formal organization did not take place until March of the year following. In the interval, services were held in the Home for the Friendless, in Twenty-ninth street, near Madison avenue. Here on the last Sunday in November, 1860, a number of people, resident in the neighborhood gathered for public worship, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church. For nearly a year, the congregation continued to assemble at the Home. At the close of that period the place of meeting was changed to Dodworth's studio at the corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. Here the church organization was completed on the 31st of March, 1862. On the evening of that day a meeting of the congregation was convened, at which Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., was chosen Moderator, and Benjamin F. Butler, Secretary. Resolutions were proposed to the effect that the congregation proceed to organize itself into a Presbyterian church, adopting the confession of faith, the catechisms, the form of government, and the directory for worship of the Presbyterian Church of the United States. Herman Griffen, Gurdon Buck, and Frederick G. Burnham were elected ruling elders, after which the meeting adjourned. The first Pastor, Rev. George L. Prentiss, D. D., was chosen at a subsequent meeting, held on the 30th of March, 1862, at which Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner presided. The church adopted the name of the Covenant at a meeting held on the 4th of the following month, and the society was duly admitted into the Fourth Presbytery District of this City on the 11th of May, of the same year. Rev. Dr. Prentiss' pastorate extending, as it did nearly up to the present time, covers almost the whole history of the church. Under his care the affairs of the congregation were conducted with such energy and success that within thirty months after the organization the corner-stone of the present church edifice was laid, and the chapel finished for occupancy on the 22d of May, 1864. The church itself was completed and dedicated on the 30th of April, 1865. On the 28th of January following the Covenant Mission was organized with twelve teachers and one scholar. The location of the Mission during the first year or two of its existence was in a hall on East Fortieth street. Here the officers of the institution continued their good work of evangelizing the poor of the vicinity, until the Memorial Chapel in Forty-second street was completed. This latter edifice cost $50,000, and is acknowledged to be one of the most complete of its kind in the city. Its seating capacity is fully 800, and the general arrangements of rooms, halls, &c., such as to adapt the chapel for either Sabbath-school or preaching purposes. Sabbath-school is held every Sunday from 9:30 to 10:40 A. M., and from 3 to 4 P. M.; preaching services each Sabbath evening; weekly prayer-meeting Thursday evenings; sewing-school Saturday morning; and the Helping Hand for Poor Women each Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. In May, 1869, the church, which had been previously selected for that purpose, was the scene of the last distinct assembly of the New School of the Presbyterian Church, the Old School Assembly being at the same time in session at the Brick Church on Fifth avenue. At these sessions the measures which so happily culminated in the reunion of the two bodies, were matured and adopted. At the same time a large debt, by which the society had been encumbered for some years, was canceled, and its financial affairs in other respects placed upon a satisfactory basis. Rev. Dr. Prentiss resigned on the 2d of April, 1873, to accept the chair of Pastoral Theology, Church Polity, and Missionary Work in Union Theological Seminary. His successor, the present Pastor, was called on the 2d of April following, and installed on the 8th of May, 1873. Rev. William Irvin, of Troy, N. Y., preached the installation sermon, and Rev. William Adams delivered the charge to the pastor. The charge to the people was given by the Rev. Dr. Prentiss. The existing church edifice at the south-east brow of Murray Hill is one of the most elegant and attractive in the City. The style of the architecture is decorated Gothic, the general arrangement of the interior being in strict keeping with the general design. It seats 1,000 people, and is in all its details one of the finest and best constructed of its size in the City.

The following are the church officers for the current year: *Ruling Elders*—Gurdon Buck, M. D., John P. Crosby, Henry D. Noyes, M. D., Alfred C. Post, M. D., Mancer M. Backus, William E. Dodge, Thomas Denny, William H. H. Moore, Charles Trumbull White. *Deacons*—Leander N. Lovell, William H. Hoppin, Charles O. Kimball, Henry A. Crosby, J. Cleaveland Cady, Samuel J. Storrs. Trustees, Charles Butler, David McAlpin, Zophar Mills, William A. Hall, Robert Gordon, Robert Hoe, Jr., Mancer M. Backus, Enoch Ketcham, and James H. Carrington.

REV. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D.

Marvin R. Vincent is a native of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was born on the 11th of September, 1834. His early education was received in the schools of Poughkeepsie, and later in the Columbia College Grammar School, in this City. He entered Columbia College in 1850, graduating in the class of 1854 as first honor man. For the next four years he was connected with the institution as a teacher in the Grammar School. In 1858, he was called to the Professorship of Latin in the Troy University. While occupying that position he received from the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member, a license to preach. Toward the close of the second year of the war, he was stationed at the Pacific Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Early in 1863 he was called to the charge of the First Presbyterian Church in Troy, of which Rev. Dr. Beman had been for forty years the Pastor. During his subsequent ten years' connection with this society, the oldest and most widely known of Northern New-York, a second congregation was colonized from the main body, which, in five years, became as large as the parent organization. In April, 1873, a call was tendered him by the Church of the Covenant, which was duly accepted. Dr. Vincent, in addition to his pastoral labors, has a number of published works and sermons, of which a translation of *Bengel's Gnomon of the New Testament* is probably the best known. This work, of which Charlton T. Lewis was co-laborer with the author, was published in 1863, in two volumes of 900 pages each, and enjoys a deserved popularity.

THE EVIL SERVANT, WHO COUNTS ON HIS LORD'S DELAY.

By Rev. Marvin R. Vincent.

> But, and if that evil servant shall say in his heart, my Lord delayeth his coming, and shall begin to smite his fellow-servants and to eat and drink with the drunken, the Lord of that servant shall come in a day when he looketh not for him, and in an hour that he is not aware of, and shall cut him asunder and appoint him his portion with the hypocrites; there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.—Matthew xxiv., 48-51.

The thought underlying this text is that of stewardship. We are presented with the picture of a man of influence and wealth, who, in his absence from home, has left important interests in the hands of his servants; money to be put at interest, lands to be tilled, houses to be built, of which on his return he shall receive a strict account. This thought of reckoning is bound up with that of stewardship. The man who has servants will, in the nature of the case, hold them to account for the manner in which they shall have administered their trusts. However great the confidence he may repose in them, however long he may remain absent, he will, if he be a sane man, desire to know how his affairs stand, and will appoint a day for the examination of his agents' accounts. No illustration, therefore, could more fitly set forth the relation of man to his master, Christ. As a servant of Christ he is invested with important trusts, and with the means of executing them; and, as a servant of Christ, he is to expect that Christ will come, in his own time, and exact of him a strict account of every talent, every faculty, every opportunity committed to his charge. No thoughtful man can be insensible to this consideration. The most loving and zealous servant may justly be stimulated by it to duty, and the indolent servant may well be roused by it from his idle security. The conditions of our service enhance the solemnity of the reckoning. What is it to hold a trust from [illegible] himself; to be, like the angels, ministers of [illegible] his pleasure. What is it to be intrusted with [illegible] from which it would seem that the heavenly [illegible] almost draw back [illegible] character; with fighting against the subtile forces of evil; with standing in the stead of Christ to attract men to holiness; with diffusing and illustrating the eternal truths of God's character and government. How dear are such interests to Christ. With what intense solicitude He follows the course of a single soul. How near His throne stand the angels of the little ones. How He with all Heaven rejoices, as the face of his child, wet with tears of penitence, is turned toward his father's house; how His heart is grieved at the wreck of character. Yet such are the interests committed to Christ's servants. This is the treasure, hid in earthen vessels, committed to frail, tempted men, to work, with God, toward the high ends of salvation and purity, and toward us moves on the day of reckoning. "Eternity is not annihilated because we turn our thoughts from it. It subsists, it advances." (Pascal.) A judge is to try our fidelities to these precious, immortal trusts, who seeth not as man seeth; who tries motives and reads hearts; whom no specious work will satisfy, and no mere profession of fidelity deceive; who will strip from human character all shams, and penetrate all its sophisms and self-deceptions with the searching light of His truth. And He may come at any time—at midnight or at morning. What servant shall not be stirred by this thought? What servant shall dare to be idle or to work superficially? What servant, though he have but a single talent, and but a single day to turn it, shall not hasten to put it at usury? What servant, as he contemplates the vastness of the work before him, shall suffer himself to feel that the longest life is a moment too long to accomplish his task? What servant shall not ponder well his own frailty, and give good heed to the seductions which appeal to it, and carry his vessel with a steady hand, lest so precious a trust be wrecked and he stand empty-handed and disgraced before his master? It is not, however, to such a picture of caution and fidelity that our attention is called by the text, but rather to its counterpart. We are to note the effects of the assumption that the Master's coming is remote or doubtful. We are to remark how fatal to the soul is the lack of a sense of imminent accountability. This, indeed, appears at the very outset. The text, even before it gives the details of the servant's misdoing, assumes that the absence of this sense marks an unfaithful servant. It is an evil servant who has persuaded himself—who says in his heart, "My Lord delayeth his coming." Apart from all riotous or violent conduct, he who is under the influence of such a sentiment proves his unfitness for his trust in various ways. For instance, he shows his failure to appreciate the magnitude of his trust. The work which God assigns to any man is enough to occupy his whole time; to call out to the utmost every energy until the hour of his release from toil. And, if the Lord delay His coming, the faithful servant sees in that fact only an evidence that there is still work for him to do, and bestirs himself accordingly. God's work grows on him as he grows older. The more work he does the more his conceptions of the work to be done enlarge. The unfaithful servant, on the other hand, practically regards God's work as small enough to be crowded into whatever space may be left after his own pleasure shall have been served. Such is the mistake into which they fall who look forward to a desperate act of repentance and faith under the very shadow of death as a discharge of their trust, or who say, when old age shall have come and I can do no more work for myself, then I can do God's work. Oh, foolish servants, to think that a life trust will be discharged by offering God the dregs of the life; blind eyes, in which God's grand work of a lifetime, with all its riches of developed character and consecrated power, is dwarfed into obtaining a pardon for having left it undone.

Equally does this reckoning on the Lord's delay mark an unloving spirit, and therefore characterize an evil servant. Evidently such an one looks for the Master's coming as a disagreeable interruption to something which he loves much more than duty, and therefore counts on its delay as men are wont to put the evil day far off. To the faithful servant nothing is so dear as the presence of his Lord. His work is dear because it is his Lord's, and reminds him of his Lord and because into it he throws the enthusiasm and affection which some day he will pour out like a box of precious ointment at Christ's feet: and to such an one, every day that the Lord delayeth his coming is the delay of his consummated joy. But to the evil servant who says, "My Lord delayeth His coming," the wish is father to the thought. To him the master is only a master—an austere man—reaping where he hath not sown. Service is duty and nothing more, the day of reckoning a day of terror, and the meeting with the Master the meeting with a relentless judge, and not with a loving friend. So, Master, delay Thy coming as long as possible. So long as Thou stayest away I will seek happiness in the gratification of my ambition and lust. I love not Thee nor Thy work; and if when I hear Thy footsteps I can hastily do enough of the hated duty to escape Thine everlasting frown, all will be well. That view of duty, in short, which counts on the delay of the Master's coming is born of evil. We can most of us verify that by our own experience, if we will suffer it to tell its story fairly. When have we labored hardest to persuade ourselves that death was far distant, but when we felt we were least ready to die? When have we been most reluctant to face the thought of judgment, but when we felt we could least endure its searching tests? When have we been most disposed to reckon on convenient seasons to come, but when faithful monitors have reasoned with us of righteousness, exhorted us to moderation, and warned us of judgment to come? Just in proportion to our transgression of the limit of worldly care or pleasure or ambition; just in the proportion in which our minds and hearts have gotten out of sympathy with Christian associations, and Christian work, and Christian enjoyment—in that proportion have we found ourselves disposed to shirk this sense of imminent accountability—to shut our eyes to the possible nearness of our Lord, and to still the protest of conscience with that subtile charm, "My Lord delayeth His coming." The text after thus generally stigmatizing this sentiment as evil in its origin, and as characteristic of an evil servant, illustrates its operation by the case of the servant in his parable. And from this we perceive at once that its results were not merely the negative ones of indifference and indolence, though these would be bad enough of themselves. But the false security engendered by the delusion of the Master's long absence, developed positive mischief. The servant became not only an incumbrance to the household, but an active power for evil. Failing to be interested in the Master's work, he soon became interested, and actively, in the Devil's work; and one of the first results of this was his outrageous treatment of his fellow-servants. He began to smite them. For, as when a man loves God, he inevitably loves and ministers to his brother, so, when a man gets out of right relations to God, he is sure to get into wrong relations to his fellow-men. Take church-members, for example. Let a man once grow cold in his love toward God, let him lose in great measure the solemn sense of responsibility and accountability as a steward, and it is astonishing how that man's critical faculty will develop, and how he will stand just outside of the sphere in which he was wont to work so cheerfully, and smite his fellow-servants. Nothing is right in the church. His fellow-servants' words of exhortation or of Christian instruction, to which he used to listen with attention and pleasure have become dull and prosy. He wishes they would get up something in the Church more entertaining and enlivening. The preaching has fallen off, the preacher is becoming heavy or lazy, or is not up to the times. He would be glad to do something himself, but really the church is so old-fashioned and slow that there is no chance; and then, again, he doesn't like the way in which they do things. He doesn't believe in such and such methods. The truth is he has plenty of time to see his brethren's faults, because he has ceased to help bear his brethren's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ. Losing his sense of accountability and responsibility, he has lost the sense of his proper relation to the Church of Christ, and has taken upon himself the position of a dictator and reviewer instead of that of a sharer in their toils to which Christ assigned him. And so this soul, which was healed by Christ's stripes, repays the debt by scoring the Church which Christ has redeemed with his blood, and thus wounding Christ in the house of his friends. Or take the conflicts and controversies of the Church at large. It is not for any man to ignore the good which has accrued to the Church through free discussion of great questions. But free discussion and fierce controversy are widely different things. When Christ departed to the Father he left a world on the Church's hands, a world the spectacle of whose sin and woe had burdened his heart almost beyond endurance in Gethsemane. And it would have seemed as if the Church upon which he breathed his spirit would have taken up that burden, and have so entered into this yearning as to have forgotten every minor consideration, and to have combined every available force for the one work of saving souls. But no one, I think, can read the history of the Church without feeling how much time she wasted in controversy over questions which contributed little or nothing to forward the work of evangelization without seeing that while church parties were settling questions of philosophy or tradition, grievous wolves were devouring the flock, without feeling that many of these controversies were marked by a spirit which gave them more the character of beating the servants than of doing the Master's work. It is a sad commentary on these multifarious discussions that the term "theological hatred" should have passed into a synonym for the bitterness of all hatreds. And the same is too true of many of the utterances of the religious press. Where it should do the Master's service by giving the world an example of high-toned, Christian courtesy in the treatment of vexed questions, too often the only difference discernible between it and the secular press is the difference of subject, while the spirit emulates that of the secular organ in its bitterness. There are some subjects on which a man can hardly open his mouth against commonly received opinions without bringing down on himself in no doubtful terms the stigma of a heathen man and a publican. What are such writers thinking about? Can it be God's service? Can it be the fulfillment of His command, "Be at peace among yourselves?" Surely they must be under the impression that the Lord delayeth His coming. It would seem that a sense of His nearness would leave them no time for aught besides works and words of love. As Archbishop Tillotson justly says, "A good man should not be only willing, when his Lord comes, to be found so doing, and, as it were, beating his fellow-servants. A good man would be loth to be taken out of this world reeking hot from a sharp contention with a perverse adversary, and not a little out of countenance to find himself, in this temper, translated into the calm and peaceable region where nothing but perfect charity and good will reign forever."

Take again the attitude of many who are not Christians, toward Christians and church members. How many there are who spend all the energy which should be given to their own salvation and to active Christian duty, in beating the servants of Christ, in discovering flaws in the character and conduct of Christians; and this thing, of which every minister sees a great deal, does not so much offend as it surprises me. It is difficult to account for the utter absence of personal responsibility of a sense of pressing duty which such persons manifest. Why, granting all you say, my friend, about Christians, and much of it is, doubtless, true, pray how do such things relieve you of responsibility? You evidently know what duty is for others, for you apply its lash without stint to the shoulders of inconsistent professors; how is it that you seem so utterly unconscious of what your duty is? How is it that your ear, which is so quick to catch the slightest inconsistency in a Christian's speech, is so dull to the tread of the Master's feet? How is it that while you sneer at the tossings of the barks which have fled to the haven of Christ's rest, you feel not the blast which is driving your vessel to destruction? Are you not saying in your heart, "My Lord delayeth his coming?"

The other manifestation of this sentiment in the unfaithful servant appeared in his devotion to pleasure. He began to eat and drink with the drunken. When a man forsakes Christ's work, he almost inevitable begins to seek his own pleasure. There is something about Christ's service which dwarfs self just as it did in Christ, who pleased not Himself. Selfish pleasure, to a faithful servant, becomes a secondary consideration. But in proportion as one gets out from under the shadow of Christian responsibility, and away from the demands of Christian work, the work dwindles in his eyes and self begins to assume larger proportions and to make more importunate demands, until it absorbs all the man's energies. And so the two interact; forgetfulness of God and of responsibility throwing the man into the arms of pleasure, and pleasure in turn cherishing forgetfulness of God and weakening the sense of accountability. This, indeed, is the most formidable aspect of the evil servant's case. Who shall pretend to say aught that is new concerning the power of pleasure to corrupt the fidelity of God's servants and to hold them in ignorant security? It has been the theme of the preachers of Christendom, from the Master himself downward to the present. Certain it is that the need has not yet gone by for a signal light on the rocks where this siren sits and sings. We hear much about the tendencies of American business life to make men worldly and blind to spiritual good; but if this influence acts upon one class to draw them from God, another and a larger class yield to the attraction of pleasure. And its requisitions are drawing on something more precious than money. They are reshaping the codes of manly honor and of womanly virtue to meet them. The tendencies to luxurious pleasure are marked at the very heart of the nation, in its home life, where childhood should learn lessons of duty and of holy ministry and of self-sacrifice, but where, too often, its first lesson is to seek its own pleasure; and when these household altars begin to glow with strange fire, God help us. I know that in every age men have smiled when the prophet has lifted up his voice and told them the plain truth about this old danger; but I know, too, that their failure to heed the warning has one invariable issue. No path of history is more deeply trodden than this, and the tracks lie one way, and end at the brink of an abyss, down which empire after empire, city after city, have plunged in hopeless ruin.

And the Church cannot help feeling this influence, nay, does feel it. Attractions of that fairy realm appeal to many a girded servant of Christ, and not unfrequently charm him from his allegiance. Its warm, spice-laden airs blow seductively over the camping grounds where he mounts guard, and its emissaries creep within his lines, saying: "Your Lord delayeth His coming; there is time both for enjoyment and for duty." Christians are constantly being brought to square issues between pleasure and Christian duty; whether to give an hour to covenant duty or to take the hour for pleasure; whether to give money to Christ's poor or to spend it on self; whether the claims of the Church or of social custom shall prevail; and under all manner of specious pretenses they are appealed to to relax the stringency of Christian obligation, and to lower the high standard of Christian consistency, for pleasure's sake. I am no anchorite. I believe that God has given to His servants all things richly and freely to enjoy. I believe that His economy provides for the pleasure no less than for the duty of His servants. It is in His presence, at His very right hand, that there is fulness of joy and pleasure forevermore. But in His economy the pleasure and duty lie along the same line. They never conflict; and the pleasure which seeks to draw God's servant a hair's breadth from the straight line of duty, and to win him by the suggestion that his Lord delays His coming, is an emissary from the enemy's camp, a guide to a far country away from God to a scene of wasted substance, of painful degradation, and of bitter tears. Forgetfulness of God, freedom from the sense of responsibility; yes, that is what the evil servant craves. Those thoughts of duty and of responsibility are what he is feverishly trying to keep away with the old spell, "my Lord delayeth His coming," and to drown in the maddening chalices of pleasure. And he does not see that no greater disaster could befall him than the accomplishment of this desire. He does not see what an awful moral perversion that is by which a man becomes practically denuded of the sense of duty and of moral accountability; what an awful condition that, in which he counts for his highest joy on the absence of Him who alone can confer true happiness—in which he seeks honor by treading under foot his honorable commission from God—in which he regards as his greatest calamity the coming of Him who saves men from ruin, and lies a shorn Samson in the lap of pleasure, brutishly secure against the overflowing scourge which shall disannul his covenant with death and overthrow his agreement with hell. Yes, for his Lord shall come none the less because he looketh not for Him, and His coming shall be sudden to the man who said in his heart "My Lord delayeth his coming." And mark that this sudden coming is not arbitrary, but grows out of the condition into which the evil servant's conduct has brought him. It is not that the Master watches his opportunity while the servant is not watching. He has no need for this. The servant has ceased to watch. He is busy with his brawling and with his feasting. He has fostered in his heart the delusion of his Lord's delay, until at last the lie has become his truth. And his Lord, therefore, cannot go amiss. Whenever He shall come, whether at midnight or at morning, His coming will be sudden to the faithless and senseless servant. What a comment on this truth is furnished by the Lord's parable of the rich fool! Here is the very complacency of moral insensibility. Soul! How deep the delusion has gone. This is not a mere playing with the imagination; it is a communing of the man's very life with itself. "Soul, thou art rich. Thou hast much goods laid up for many years." No sense of want—of even one thing needful; no sense of allegiance or gratitude due; no sense of any service unrendered; no thought of possible interruption to his plans; no note of the fast-flying years; the very ideas of responsibility and accountability seemingly wiped out from his mind as with a sponge. How, upon his calm complacency and security, like thunder from a clear sky, breaks in the Master's word. "Thou fool, this night thy soul shall be required of thee." Though regarded as a mere dramatic contrast, I scarcely know anything more impressive than this when all its elements are once understood; but, regarded as the sudden flashing upon a stupidly self-complacent soul, of a range of moral ideas to which he has all his life closed his eyes, and the power of which he has ceased to feel, as the sudden bringing of a soul which has long ignored responsibility and service and duty into a realm where these are primary forces, it is simply overwhelming. So is he that layeth up treasure for himself and is not rich toward God.

The Lord of that servant shall come. None the less has he been a servant because he refused to serve. Never has his Master bated one jot of his claim to allegiance, though he threw off his allegiance. He comes in a day when he looketh not for Him, and in an hour that he is not aware of. While his heart is overcharged with surfeiting and drunkenness, while his wrath is fierce against his fellow-servants, while he is building pleasure-houses for his soul, or larger barns to bestow his fruits and his goods, while he is reveling in dreams of beauty, or devoted to selfish culture, the Lord of that servant appears suddenly upon the scene. His work lies untouched, his tools are unused, or perverted to his evil servant's own uses—not a stone laid for him, not an acre tilled for him, not a talent at interest for him. Need we be surprised at the evil servant's fate? Here we see the full and legitimate fruitage of that delusion, "My Lord delayeth His coming." The servant has sung that song too long; its notes have drowned the approaching footsteps of the Lord, and now it is changed into a cry of anguish. His portion is appointed with the wicked. Why not? It was his own choice. He quarreled with his Lord's servants, and followed his own affinities, which led him to the society of the pleasure-seekers, and the Master but confirms his own choice. He that is unjust, let him be unjust still; and he that is filthy, let him be filthy still. There shall be weeping. Yes, for the truth shall be sent there. That is a piquant sentence of an old writer, that "Hell is truth seen too late." The servant shall know then what he has lost—all the honor of being God's co-worker, all the sweet fellowship of Christ, all the holy joy of ministry, all the grand life which rises out of self-death, all the blessed society of faithful ones, all the joy and bliss of eternity. Beware then of this saying: "My Lord delayeth His coming." It has its origin in evil, and brings a host of evils into its train. The condition of character which prompts it is one of enmity to God; one of unfaithfulness to the most solemn trusts; and it is itself the condition of every excuse which you make for not immediately busying yourselves in your Master's service. If you knew that the hour drew near, the thought which would possess your whole soul would be how you might finish the Master's work in time for the Master's inspection. There would be little thought of your pleasure or of your ambition. But now you justify every neglect, every turning aside of your powers to selfish ends by the words "My Lord delayeth his coming." Dear friends, there is not time for God's work and for yours. There is time for your work only as you consecrate it and make it God's. The time must be either yours or God's, and God's work is great enough to fill the whole time. My young friends, you, perhaps, more than any other class, are more likely to feel the power of this delusion. Your young years, your pulses bounding with health, your active limbs, are so many voices to you, telling you that life will be long and opportunity abundant; that your Lord delayeth his coming. O, if it be so indeed, God forbid that you should look out over that glorious expanse of years merely with the eye of a selfish pleasure seeker. Set yourselves rather to fill the space of the delay with noble Christian work, with the grand results of a consecrated life. Make blooming and fruitful a large heritage for your Lord. Make the hours pass swiftly and sweetly with blessed ministries in the Master's name until the glad day when the sound of his feet shall be heard and you shall spring to greet your Judge, but also your Savior and your friend.

No, "My Lord delayeth his coming" is an unworthy motto for a servant of the Most high God. Rather let them be in your hearts as the watchword of your life, those words of the blessed Master himself: "Let your loins be girded about, and your lights burning, and ye yourselves like unto men that wait for their master when he will return from the wedding, that when he cometh and knocketh they may open unto him immediately. Blessed are those servants whom the Lord when He cometh shall find watching. Verily I say unto you that He shall gird Himself, and make them to sit down to meat, and will come forth and serve them. And if He shall come in the second watch or come in the third watch and find them so, blessed are those servants."

THE SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

THE CAUSES WHICH LED TO A CONFLICT OF RACES.

INJUSTICE TO WHICH NEGROES ARE SUBJECTED—THE PART PLAYED BY NORTHERN DEMOCRATS IN PERPETUATING ANIMOSITY—ORIGIN OF THE BITTER FEUD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

The frequent and continued local outrages in the South prompts me to suggest that the northern face of Mason and Dixon's line be inscribed with the legend, "All hope abandon, ye who enter here." This may be regarded as a monstrous proposition, but withal, unless there is soon a restoration of "Peace on earth, good will to men," especially in this part of the earth, I intend to insist that some defacer of fences climb the North Pole with his daubing material and execute my wishes. Let me say one thing about criminality in this section, and that is, that not one murder in fifty is heard of ten miles from the locality in which it is perpetrated. The old free States are brimful of enterprising newspapers; every hamlet has an associated press reporter, and as a consequence every particle of news, ranging from a dog-fight to the Brooklyn scandal are given to the reading public. On the other hand, we depend on the hearsay of a "reliable contraband" for intelligence from an adjoining neighborhood. The reader may doubt this, but let me relate an incident, which will prove my assertion. In 1863, during the war, while I was traveling with my command in Eastern Kentucky, a man inquired of me what the war was all about? The innocent denizen, who was possessed of apparently ordinary sense, had not learned of the origin of the conflict; and I suspect that he is one of those men who persist at each election in voting for Andrew Jackson, the General, as I heard an East Tennesseean say, that commanded a corps in Lee's army.

Congress may legislate on civil rights bills and enforcement acts until doomsday, and still the Southerner will regard the nation's ward as nothing more than a chattel, an animal of commerce, or a target for rifle practice. "Just to see him fall" is very often the motive that prompts his shooting. It is astonishing to glance over a South Atlantic or Gulf State paper and see with what coolness the murder of a human being is recorded. It has become monotonous to reporters to make record of these trifling matters. Only the other day civilization was shocked with the details of the midnight massacre of sixteen men in Tennessee. And now, of this terrible affair, a local paper says: "For a day or two afterward the excitement was intense, but all has again quieted, no fears of trouble are entertained, and the even tenor of Gibson County is once more being pursued."

The New-Orleans *Bulletin*, an organ of the White Leaguers, informs its readers that "the negroes had a jovial time last night, tearing down the posters of the ratification meeting posted on walls. Fortunately no white man saw them." The same journal, alluding to colored men who had determined to vote the Democratic ticket hereafter, says: "If the negroes throughout the parishes will follow the admirable example of their brethren of *Petite Anse*, there will be no trouble, and prosperity will soon dawn upon us all."

And so we go, from bad to worse. The negro, armed with the ballot to make him the more secure in his freedom, finds at last that the privilege jeopardizes his life, or at best his means for earning bread for himself and family. The employer in many localities stipulates in his contracts that not only the time of his employe belongs to him, but that the freedman's suffrage shall be used as he directs. A refusal to comply with these hard requirements means no work, and in many cases it is magnified into a disposition to war on the white race—a disposition which at all times our "higher civilization" prompts us to rebuke with cold lead or hemp. The attempt of the negro to assert his manhood as a freeman is a piece of impudence which the average Southerner cannot stand, and from that stand-point is ever frowned down. The ex-slave is never the aggressor in these petty wars, but simply the defender of his own fireside, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred he comes out of the conflict a dead negro. A thousand negroes are hanged for crimes against the whites to one of the latter for similar conduct toward the former.

So long as the badge of servitude is the negro's only aspiration; so long as he aspires to be only a servant, just so long is he well esteemed by his self-constituted superior. As a servant, and not as a man, we allow our wives and daughters to ride in the streets with him, without thought of his color. In a like capacity he walks, associates, and grows up with our children. Our lady friends travel for miles by rail seated beside a black man, and arrive safely at their destination, never once having thought of "nigger equality." We hunt and fish with Sambo, but in our sports he must never be more than "Sambo." The more ignorance he displays in conversation, the better we like him; but smartness on his part is impertinence, and must be checked.

White ignorance and hostility to the blacks are companions. The fewer school-houses you find in a district the more Kuklux there are; localities without churches have the largest number of untimely graves. Hence it is that freedmen are more safe in cities than in the interior. Employment may be scarce, with a very scanty compensation, but these hardships afford safety at least. There is not a city of the South but is overrun with laborers, and as a consequence there is a lack of help in agricultural regions, which, sooner or later, will tell severely on the wealth of our people. We talk of carpet-bag robbers impoverishing our families with much truth, but negligence of business has done more to injure us financially than all else. Northern people may doubt my assertion that crime against freedmen is augmented by the action of Democratic politicians and newspapers of the North, but such is a fact. Whatever the President does to preserve peace is condemned by the organs of the Democratic Party, and every effort to disturb the harmony of our people by midnight assassins is promptly apologized for by your Seymours, Parkers, Pendletons, Blairs, and their partisans. From the day that these apologists resolved that the war was a failure, to this moment, they have done as much and even more than Southern leaders to keep alive the bitterest memories of the conflict. The ignorant boor who knocks a negro in the head, without thought of the consequences in the first instance, repeats the act on an encore which is generally accorded by his political ally in the North.

The year past has been one of ill-luck to the South. First a flood along the Mississippi, followed by a drought—a combination costing millions of dollars. In this State the lack of a good season has ruined tobacco, so that not over a half crop will be produced; so with corn in Tennessee, and cotton in the Gulf States. But the reader will say what has these misfortunes to do with outrages in your country? They have much. Human nature is the same the world over. Southern people find themselves threatened, as it were, with famine on the one hand, while the civil officer of a corrupt and extravagant State Government stands with his tax-bills, demanding money on the other. Taxation and death are two certainties. Here the command is your money or your life, or what is prized nearly as much, the home of the delinquent. If these payments went to governmental purposes, it would be well, but such is not at all times the case. We have too many Bullocks in office yet; and until there is a removal of this gang of political blood-suckers, there will not be peace. The negro is, to a great extent, the dupe of these bad men. He is the support of these leeches, to whom many of our sorrows are attributable. Less politics is what we want. "We are governed too much," is a truism with us.

There is one other, the primary cause of race feuds in the South, and that originates from the part taken by the negroes in the war. Anticipated freedom gave the nation their support; but for this there might, perhaps, be no lost cause. The ambitious dream of the Southerner was dispelled by one of his own household. This to him was a case of unpardonable ingratitude. The Government owes much to the blacks for the preservation of its life, and it should now guarantee to the freedmen safety from the knife and bullet of the unprovoked assassin. It is this, the thwarting of the one darling scheme of the old slave aristocracy, that creates, in a great measure, the animosity of the hour. The war was the Boyne that gave birth to this division, and never did the followers of William III. and James II. hate each other with more natural intensity. The story of this Irish conflict has been transmitted from sire to son for nearly two centuries, and yet the young Celt in swaddling apparel glories in the deeds of his ancestors. The history of that action is bred in the bone; so in "Dixie." The part taken by the slaves in giving aid and comfort to the invader will never be forgotten. The battle will not last long. The weak of to-day will be less strong a year hence, and ere the lapse of another decade their ranks will be thinned to such a degree as to make their presence in the South insignificant. A Moses in the tropics beckons them to a land of more promise, and the exodus now has created a lack of help in many localities. Death, too, usually impartial, has relieved many of them of their burdened existence—by far a larger number in proportion than of the white race. Time, and not talk, will at last be the power which will give us a lasting peace, restore and again cement the bond of union.

A "DELICATE QUESTION" ANSWERED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please tell a reader and subscriber of "Pottsville, Penn., Monday, Sept. 14, 1874," that she can get rid of all bed-bugs if she will buy at a drug store one ounce of corrosive sublimate and put it in a pint of dilute alcohol, *i. e.*, half alcohol and half water; shake the solution, and then with the feather part of a quill put wherever the bugs lodge, and the trouble is ended.

PATERSON, N. J., Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Get ten or fifteen cents worth of mercury, and putting one-fourth of it with the white of an egg whip into a froth as if you were going to use it for cake. If the mercury shows too plain add more white of egg. Apply this froth with a stiff feather to the places of the bedstead where the bugs nest and rest. One application destroys almost all of them; another application in about ten or twelve days destroys them for the season. Of course it is best before applying the remedy to kill all that can be seen or got at with a small knife or screw-driver. And every piece of the bedstead should be thoroughly examined lest some hiding-place be overlooked.

The theory is that the bugs eat the albumen, and in doing so eat enough mercury to kill them.

The above is the only effectual remedy of the many that my wife has tried. Every buggy place needs a touch of it, but it should not be laid on thick.

SYMPATHIZER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great trouble of which your Pottsville correspondent complains arises from several causes, which I think it is in her power to remedy if she will act upon my suggestions and such information as I propose to give in this reply.

One great difficulty lies in that "Delightful Bed," as where the ends of the wires are inserted it is so difficult to get at and properly cleanse. Most people imagine that iron bedsteads of any description, or anything of iron used in the construction of a bedstead, are the easiest to keep free from bugs. My own experience is just the reverse, and I have entirely abandoned their use. A bedstead, of whatever material made, should be so constructed that domestics can easily take it apart, and have as few crannies or crevices as possible, for in those places do these terrible nuisances love most to congregate. If your correspondent will get a bedstead of the simplest construction, light in its parts and easily handled, and, on the first appearance of the monster, take the bedstead apart and cleanse with soap and water, and then apply with a paint brush sufficiently small to reach every nook and corner, some corrosive sublimate, which can be obtained from any druggist at trifling expense, she will find, after two or three applications, that her troubles are ended. As a matter of prudence, however, it should be repeated every three months.

As corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, care should be taken to keep it out of the reach of the ignorant.

For the purposes of this communication, if you think proper to use it, I will sign myself

A GRANDMOTHER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Perhaps I can impart some information on the subject of bed-bugs which may aid "Subscriber" in her distress. Coming to New-York from a home where such things were unknown, my first acquaintance with the pests was anything but pleasant; they destroyed my night's rest, my daily comfort in doors, and even my Sunday services in church. When I began housekeeping in a nearly new house, with new furniture, I certainly thought I should be released from the plague, but I found them waiting for me, coming from every crack to welcome the new tenant. I determined to be rid of them, if constant care could accomplish that much-desired result, and every day the beds, mattresses, and pillows were carefully overlooked. The cracks in the mopboards were stopped with putty, the rough ends of the bed-slats, and the pegs and sockets which fasten the sides to the head and foot were painted; for I have found that the bugs will not lay their eggs on a painted surface, nor do they like to stay on it. My walnut furniture I wet thoroughly with corrosive sublimate wherever I have any reason to suspect a bug will go, putting it into the cracks with a feather and pouring it into all holes, for the bugs will not go where it is used freely. At first we took down all our beds every two weeks, putting such parts as we could into the bath-tub, and using the poison each time. Now I am as free from bugs as I ever expect to be. To sum up in a few words, my rule is to fill every crack and hole, where it can be done, with paint, use poison freely, and watch carefully and often for bugs and eggs.

CIMEX LECTULARIUS.

FRIDAY, Sept. 18, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In answer to a "Delicate Question," signed by a "Subscriber" of THE TIMES, I send an effectual remedy for those troublesome pests—bed-bugs. I have tried it for years, and it has never failed me. To an ounce of quicksilver take the whites of two eggs, beat thoroughly until the quicksilver is in millions of particles; apply this to the parts infested with the feather end of a quill, the white of the egg attaches the particles, and if well done it need not be repeated for years. It leaves no stain.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If "Subscriber" in Pottsville, Penn.—after slaughtering all the "invaders" she can find—will scrape soft bar-soap, and personally attend to filling all the aperatures to the places where the vermin "most do congregate," I think she will soon find herself "master of the situation." The surface should be made compact and smooth, taking care to leave no place for their escape. I tried this means last Summer with perfect success in the servants' room, after all the usual modes of warfare had failed, and have had no occasion this Summer. Servants themselves are seldom thorough enough to be entirely successful with any mode. A lighted taper held close to the point of operation is an important aid, not only in the search but in barricading their citadels. Before commencing the work, a white sheet should be spread under the bedstead, so that when any of the besieged drop to the floor they may be secured instead of finding hiding places in the carpet.

B.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Tell your correspondent I have been a housekeeper more than thirty years, and have exterminated all bed-bugs that have come in my way by taking twenty-five cents worth of quicksilver, and beating it up in the white of two eggs, just as you would to make a cake; then take a feather and put it on wherever you find bugs can live. It kills instantly, and will last for years, entirely preventing the return of these pests.

C. H. S.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A lady asked you yesterday to tell her how to rid her beds of bugs. If she will liberally apply a strong solution of carbolic acid, dissolved in alcohol, to all the cracks and crevices in the bedsteads, and to all the folds and creases in the mattresses, wherever traces of the bugs are found, she will soon be rid of the vermin. Calvert's chemically pure carbolic acid has not a very strong odor, and is not regarded by many people as offensive. Any druggist can tell your correspondent in what proportion it should be used. Bed-bugs are often found in the cracks of the floor. A liberal dose of the solution poured into the seams will kill them out. It should be remembered, though, that carbolic acid is a deadly poison, and should be used with caution. Care should also be taken not to get the solution on the hands, as it is corrosive in its action.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1874.

FISHING FOR SMELT.

The *Traveller* tells the following story of an old gentleman who passes his Summer days at a favorite resort in Boston harbor. The other morning before 4 o'clock he took his fishing rod and basket and went gravely (he does everything gravely) down to the landing, to fish an hour or two before breakfast. The sport was not overexciting, and after he had caught one smelt he took a short nap, the smelt meanwhile having been deposited in the basket. Another bite came, and another smelt was caught and placed in the basket. "Two," says the old gentleman, laconically, but to his surprise his first fish was gone. He wondered a little, but took another nap. Then caught another smelt. "Two now," said the old man; but wonder again, the second fish had disappeared. He tried one more nap with the same result, and after catching his fourth fish determined to watch his basket while the fifth smelt was biting. The thief was discovered, and proved to be an immense and cheeky wharf rat—not a human wharf rat, but a rodent. He had been feeding during the pleasant sleep of the ancient fisherman, and no doubt went off to tell his friends what a kind old fellow had been roosting on the landing.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.

AN ANALYSIS OF ITS SEVERAL CAUSES WITH SUGGESTIONS.

CLASSES INTO WHICH CRIMINALS MAY BE DIVIDED—CRIME FROM DISEASE—FROM PHYSICAL MALFORMATION—EXAMPLES.

The following paper was read by its author, Rev. Aug. Woodbury, of Providence, R. I., at the Unitarian Conference at Saratoga, on Friday last.

CRIME AND ITS CAUSES.

The paper begins by speaking of the importance of the subject, as it is connected with all the great questions involved in the promotion of the public welfare. Proceeding with a definition of crime, it gives a classification of criminals: (1) Habitual criminals, or those who have adopted crime as an occupation; (2) casual criminals, or those who have fallen into crime through the influence of vicious associations, weakness of character, or imperfect education; (3) possible criminals, who are to be found among the young, and who may be saved by the work which is to be done in reformatories and kindred institutions. Criminals of the first class are extremely difficult of reformation, from the fact that they have deliberately chosen crime, or who commit crime as an expression of the criminal disposition. Those of the second class are much more hopeful subjects, as they may be influenced to good, and reinforced by moral and religious influences. Those of the third class are the most hopeful of all, as they are to be taken from the evil associations of their youth, and educated to be good men and women. The paper then speaks of the causes of crime as follows: "This rapid glance at the classes of criminals may give us a hint toward the ascertainment of the causes of crime. These are: First, the criminal disposition; second, a species of moral disease; third, a transmitted or inherited defect of character or evil trait; fourth, physical malformation. The criminal disposition makes the habitual criminal. It makes the incorrigible criminal. It may be considered as lying latent within the character, but it sometimes exists in such predominating fullness as to become pre-eminent and conspicuous at a very early stage. Possibly it may be kept under by dint of hard struggle, the world never knowing what may be resisted in the effort. It may be overcome by the power of moral and religious principle. Happily it is not the prevailing disposition. The number of incorrigible criminals is fortunately small. It has been computed that about four or five per cent. of the population of our prisons is beyond correction. Mr. Blume, Inspector General of the Prisons of Denmark, who has made a very careful examination and classification, gives that number as the result of his researches. They, he says, go out of prison "base, sordid, corrupted," and "possessed of a thoroughly bad will." We do not allow ourselves to believe that any human being is so absolutely beyond the reach of kind, humane, Christian influence and sympathy. Yet a careful consideration of facts, and a more or less intimate personal acquaintance with the criminal class, lead to the conclusion that the chances for the reformation of those who have adopted crime as an occupation, and in whom the criminal disposition prevails and predominates, are small, in this life at least. What may be done in the life to come is but a matter of hope. The rebellious heart can be softened into penitence and submission—that we know. The depths of the divine pity are infinite—that we may well believe. We would meanwhile remit no effort and cease no prayer or labor, hoping that some good seed may germinate and grow to good results. This criminal disposition is sometimes apparently ineradicable. The most carefully-nurtured child may grow up to be a vicious man, a vile woman. Good influences and instruction seem to be of no avail. A course of crime may even be preferred when other avenues to success, reputation, and wealth are opened. Ruloff, whose case occupied the attention of the public a few years ago, is a remarkable instance. A man of fine address, of excellent culture, of versatile talent, of good manners, it would seem as though he would have sought and found in professional life a successful career. He was in reality the leader of a gang of burglars, finally added murder to his other crimes, and died upon the gallows. There are one or two instances within our personal knowledge of men of good ability and good family choosing crime as their life's calling, and while acknowledging their folly, still adhering to the course they had selected. The fact, therefore, of a criminal disposition seemed to be fully established.

2. A disease. We may call it moral, because in our comparative ignorance of the connection between body and mind, we have no other term. Some of the most fearful crimes proceed from this as their source. They are committed with a revolting cruelty, and seem to be inhuman. The man Evans, executed in New-Hampshire not long ago; the boy Pomeroy, who is now in custody in Massachusetts, may both be considered subjects of a certain kind of mania for wickedness. Dr. Despine, of Marseilles, in his book on natural psychology boldly takes the ground that there are some criminals who are deprived of a moral sense. He cites instances of crimes which seem explicable by no other theory. They are committed deliberately, stolidly, and without a sign of compunction. Infanticide, among others, he looks upon in this light. Even the maternal instinct is powerless in the presence of the inclination to take the life of the child of shame or the child of poverty. Women forget their natures, and will evince less shame than men, taking a more active part in such monstrous acts. "A complete moral insensibility," says the learned author, whose studies in this direction are apparently careful and thorough. This is the explanation which he gives for such deeds of "moral folly." 3. An inherited property. Is the criminal disposition transmitted? There is a certain taint in the blood which, like insanity, may disappear for a generation or two, and then become prominent to the disgrace, shame, and pain of those who feel its poisonous influence. We are not disposed to take the ground that the children are to be held responsible for a father's guilt, or that the crime of an ancestor is to stain a long line of descendants. We fully agree that the "son shall not bear the iniquity of the father, neither shall the father bear the iniquity of the son. The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon him, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon him." But yet it is all true that the iniquity of the father is visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations. Moral traits as well as mental characteristics and physical features descend from father to son. The law of hereditary transmission may be somewhat obscure in its operations, but it seems to be sure in its effects, and we ourselves may have cause to regret an ancestor's weakness or to glory in an ancestor's virtue.

4. Physical malformation, or derangement of the functions of the brain. We are fully aware of the difficulties which surround this part of the subject, and of the necessity of regarding it from the stand-point of a physician or man of science. An exhaustive discussion by one fully competent to make it from such a point would be invaluable to all students of social science. This much, I think, we may safely say that there is a mysterious but certain sympathy between the perverted sensation of a malformed, injured, or deranged brain, and those activities of the moral faculties which issue forth in crime. There is a very close connection between the body and the mind, between the physical and the moral nature of man, which, in the present stage of scientific inquiry, can hardly be said to be understood at all. When the physical functions act in a healthy and normal manner, when the brain is clear and strong, and the other parts of the body are in a good state, the presumption is that good mental and moral results will be produced. To be sick is to be both miserable and weak. When the brain is disordered, depraved, put in an abnormal condition by any cause there also is to be noticed a certain perversion of will, conscience, and intellect. But what is the precise connection between the two, whether it is a matter of coincidence merely, proceeding from some cause still more deeply seated and as yet undiscovered, or whether the two are connected as closely as cause and effect is a question which would require a greater amount of study than we are now able to give it. Even men of science are not yet authorized to speak dogmatically upon this point until more thorough investigation has been made and more correct conclusions reached. Prof. Huxley in his recent discourse before the British Association upon the automatic actions of animals, cites the case of a French soldier who was wounded in the battle of Borielles by having his left parietal bone fractured by a bullet. He was paralyzed on the opposite side of the body for two years, but is now able to walk about with activity. He has now two distinct lives—a normal and an abnormal life. His normal life lasts about twenty-seven days out of every month, and during this time he is perfectly well, is a cheerful, faithful, capital hospital nurse, and is a respectable, well-behaved man in every respect. But for a day or two in every month he passes out of this state into another, an abnormal life, suddenly and without warning. "In this life," says the Professor, "he is still active, and to all appearances just the same man as before. He goes to bed, undresses himself, gets up, makes his cigarette and smokes it, and eats and drinks as usual, but he neither sees, nor hears, nor tastes, nor smells, nor is conscious of anything whatever, and has but one active sense—that of touch—which is exceedingly delicate. His action is purely mechanical." He makes and smokes his cigarettes as usual, but they may be made of shavings, or anything else, as well as tobacco. He feeds voraciously, but his food may be of aloes, or assafœtida, or any other thing of excessive bitterness, or any most toothsome thing possible, it makes no difference, they are all one. Now, where this illustration touches our subject is just here: "This man, in his normal state, is one of the most honest and upright of men. In his abnormal state he is an inveterate thief. He will steal everything he can lay his hands upon, and if he cannot steal anything else he will steal his own things and hide them away." Here the action of the moral sense is suspended for a time and the conscience ceases its functions. If the injury to the brain is the sole cause, why does not the effect appear for thirty days in a month instead of one, or two, or three? How does an honest man become at once dishonest? How can we explain kleptomania or those other kinds of mania sufficiently familiar to every physician which occur periodically at certain intervals clearly marked? Here is a fruitful subject for inquiry and investigation in this fearful and wonderful frame of being that we are. "Automatic action," says Prof. Huxley. But may there not be something deeper and more profound still, some faculty beneath all and within all this marvelous life, whose awful mystery we have not begun to comprehend and on whose outer limits we can only stand and wonder and adore! There are certain secondary causes of crime, namely: ignorance, imperfect moral and religious cultures, intemperance, and the incomplete constitution and organization of society. To these also must be added the power of superstition, bigotry, and religious sentimentalism, and also the pernicious influence of vile literature. We speak of these as secondary because the real causes lie, as we think, beneath. For given a complete knowledge, temperance, even to total abstinence in some cases, good religious teaching and all the like, you still have criminals and crime. All these help in making good men and women. But goodness is not to be manufactured. It must grow. These furnish the favorable conditions. The real life is within the nature itself. Society, also, upon which much reproach is cast, and imperfect as it is, is fully as effectual in restraining from crime as in encouraging it, and a vast deal more. Society holds us up, strengthens, supports us, helps us on our way. Without its aid even the best of us would be very poor creatures, indeed. Religion, as well as liberty, has had many crimes committed in her name and with her sanction. The unhealthy, unwholesome atmosphere, which surrounds a sentimental and emotional religion is strangely conducive, sometimes, to immorality. Those who are lifted up in rapturous ecstasy seem to have their moral perceptions deadened, and are liable to feel that they are exempt from the laws by which ordinary mortals are governed, and may possibly hope to escape the punishment of violated law. We have alluded to the influence of a vile literature, and particularly would we condemn those makers and venders of the miserable illustrated papers which are thrust upon us in almost every railway train, and whose trade seems to have been encroached upon of late by journals which are respectable, in their profession at least. We hold all such and all members of society to a strict moral accountability. Beneath all the considerations which we have here brought forward, we recognize the fact of personal responsibility, the sense of which has been well declared to be the "great safeguard of personal character." This also the law recognizes as the basis of the punishments which it inflicts. It does not allow the plea of ignorance, or the absence of self-control, or the imperfection of society. It holds the ordinary offender and the good citizen alike to his personal responsibility—a fact of moral life and a necessity of moral education which is never to be disregarded by any theory of ethics, doctrines of religion, or legislative enactment.

THE STATE FINANCES.

IMPORTANT AND GRATIFYING RESULTS UNDER REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

From the Albany Journal, Sept. 19.

It is well known that when the Democratic Party went out of power in this State in 1872, it left a deficiency of about six and a half millions in the Sinking Fund sacredly set apart by the Constitution for the payment of the public debt. This is a matter of public record and history. It is entirely familiar to the people. In 1868, when the Democratic administration began, these Sinking Funds were intact and contained every cent which the law required. In 1872, when that administration closed, they had been well-nigh stripped, leaving this great deficiency of six and a half millions as already stated.

As soon as Gov. Dix was elected Chief Magistrate he directed his attention to this matter. How the deficiency was produced he explained in his first annual message as follows: "During the last few years the sums voted by the Legislature for various objects were greatly in excess of the current revenues. By this improvident legislation deficiencies to the amount of more than $6,000,000 accrued, and were left to be provided for by succeeding Legislatures. I believe it to be a just and salutary rule that no appropriation of money should be made without providing simultaneously the means of payment. No better safeguard could be found against extravagant and inconsiderate legislation; for it is hardly to be supposed that a legislative body would have the recklessness to run the State in debt by wasteful expenditure, and incur the additional odium of laying taxes upon the people to defray them." The money thus voted for appropriations in excess of the taxes was supplied by taking it from the Sinking Fund, which had been set apart for the payment of the debt, thus creating the deficiency, and in the words we have quoted from the Governor's Message he pointed out one remedy for the vicious practice.

But Gov. Dix did not stop there. In the same message he proceeded to point out the sacred character of these sinking funds, and to urge that they must be kept inviolable. He said: "Sinking funds are in their nature a solemn pledge of faith to creditors for the payment of the debts due to them. To borrow money on their credit for other purposes, or, in other words, to make them the subject of any other pledge, or to make even a temporary use of the moneys or securities of which they consist, is a clear violation of the pledge originally given. It appears to me that this deduction of common sense cannot be invalidated or obscured by any refinement of reasoning, however subtle it may be. There have been instances in which sinking funds have been invaded and consumed, but these cases have been very properly regarded as unwarrantable acts of bad faith. To guard against the temptation of resorting to these funds in emergencies instead of meeting the public wants by taxation, the annual contribution of money provided for their increase should, instead of being deposited in banks, be invested in permanent securities, such as stocks of the United States. The best of all investments is the purchase of the certificates of stock which they are set apart to redeem, and these certificates should be cancelled as soon as they are purchased."

In his next annual message at the beginning of the present year Gov. Dix recurred to the subject, officially stating the facts and showing what had been done during the first year of his Administration in the way of restoring the depleted sinking funds. He said: "In my annual message to the Legislature in January last allusion was made to the duty of preserving inviolate the sinking funds pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal of the State debts. By the Constitution of the State these funds are required to be sacredly applied to that purpose. Any diversion of the moneys belonging to them to other purposes is a clear violation of this requirement and an act of bad faith to the public creditors, who have made loans to the State on the pledge of these funds for their repayment. Yet the Legislature in past years has authorized the application of these moneys to the expenses of the government; and on the 30th of September, 1872, the greater part of the $11,000,000 then belonging to the general, contingent, canal, and bounty fund, sinking funds had been used for other purposes. The Controller has taken measures to redress this violation of the faith of the State, by investing the funds in permanent securities. On the 30th of September, 1872, the whole amount so invested was only $871,244 09. The amount on the 30th of September, 1873, was $2,328,903 65, and a further addition of about $900,000 has since been made. The residue of the moneys belonging to these funds will be invested in like manner, as rapidly as the receipts into the Treasury, applicable to the purpose, are realized."

And now the people of this State will be glad to learn what we are able to announce from the records, that, in accordance with this policy thus early declared by Gov. Dix and faithfully carried out by him and by Controller Hopkins, there is at present in the Sinking Fund, set apart for the redemption of the State debt, the sum of $15,000,000. When Gov. Dix entered the Executive chair there was less than $1,000,000 in the funds, and now there are $15,000,000! When the last Democratic administration closed there was a deficiency of over $6,500,000, and now, after two years of Republican administration, this deficiency is made good, and $15,000,000 are placed in the Sinking Funds, being the full amount required by law up to the present time.

CHILD LIFE IN SHAKERDOM.

The Pittsfield (Mass.) *Eagle* says that children placed with the Shakers at Lebanon are indentured to Benjamin Gates, or some authority, until they "become of age," he agreeing in the papers to provide them food, clothing, &c. They are then placed in the "children's order," under the charge of a sister designated to care for them, and she commences at once to instill into their minds the glories of the creed. In their management never a blow is struck. Refractory ones are punished by being laid flat upon the floor, face down. When they have been kept thus prostrate for a length of time, they are taken up and "talked to," the enormity of their offenses pointed out, and are exhorted to behave better in the future. Those from eight to a dozen years of age "go to confession" every Saturday, and "own up" (or are supposed to) to the little sins of the week that have escaped the notice of their guardians. And as they receive special approval after an apparently very full confession, they early learn to conjure up quite enormous stories, knowing that they "gull" their confessors into a deeper belief in their penitence. "Now don't you feel better after confessing all that?" asks the ancient virgin who has heard the story. "Yes, yea," says the little miss, and tipping a wink to her companions she walks out as sedately as a spinster of seventy. Another method of punishment is to put the youngster into a large sack, tying it lightly round the neck. Should the child refuse to get into the bag it is drawn over the refractory one, and then, head, feet, and all enveloped, he or she is left to repent of the offensive disobedience. The children are sent to school four months each year—the boys in the Winter and the girls in the Summer. Co-education hasn't the slightest support there. The girls and boys must not converse together. If they happen to meet, and if a roguish youngster is bold enough to break the silence with some pretty maiden, the maiden must be deaf and dumb to him. "Isn't there some boy here that you are just a little fonder of than the others?" is a standing question in the confessional. The reply always is "nay," and the blind old goodies believe it!

A CABMAN'S MORBID IMPULSE.

Cab driver No. 100, and named Wm. Dinsmore, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of grand larceny by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court. The case is a rather peculiar one. The complainant is Mlle. Bertha Demas, of No. 110 Clinton place, and at present engaged as an actress at the French Theatre, in Fourteenth street. It had been her custom to engage Dinsmore to drive her both to and from the theatre in question every evening. As usual, on Wednesday evening he was on hand when she left the theatre accompanied by a friend. By request, they were driven to a restaurant in Clinton place, near Fifth avenue, where they alighted for supper. Mlle. Demas left her silk umbrella and a sachel containing over $200 worth of jewelry in the cab, at the same time giving the cabman orders to wait. After supper she drove home, but forgot to take her umbrella from the cab when leaving it, and on entering her rooms found that her sachel had been emptied of its contents. The case was given to Detective Slavin, who found that "No. 100" did not come around the following night as usual for his fare. On arresting him and making a search of where he lived, the officer found Mlle. Demas' silk umbrella. The prisoner said he found it in his cab, and did not know who owned it. The opportunity to appropriate that umbrella was too much for the cabby.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

VIEWS OF A SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN.

RECONSTRUCTION IN ARKANSAS—THE ORIGIN OF THE BROOKS-BAXTER WAR—BROOKS' ACTS DEFENDED—THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

LITTLE ROCK, Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1874.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The leading purpose of the sudden outbreak of murderous violence all over the South is to obtain a Democratic majority in the United States House of Representatives, as has been openly avowed by more than one of the newspapers of this section of the country. The theory here advanced is illustrated, to a greater or less extent, by the history of every one of the seceding States, and by none more than that of Arkansas. The basis for the reconstruction was laid by the adoption of the Constitution of 1868, which was secured only by the action of a large number of old citizens refusing to vote, or in any manner assist in the restoration of the State to its relations to the Federal union. It contained several clauses, by the action of which a considerable number of old citizens were disfranchised; but even when these were placed in the Constitution, the most solemn assurances were given by the Republicans that it was done only as a temporary necessity, and that with the disappearance of this necessity the objectionable clauses would be promptly removed. At the earliest practicable moment, the promises of the party were carried out; and, by their own confession, the rebel Democracy had been relieved from the last grievance against which they had to complain. This was done under the first Administration elected under the new Constitution, and even at that election several old citizens, professed Republicans, were chosen and installed as State officers by the Republicans as an earnest of their desire to conciliate that class of the population. At the second election under the new Constitution a number of local issues resulted in a split in the Republican Party, one faction supporting Joseph Brooks, the other Elisha Baxter, the Democratic candidate being David Hunter. Brooks was a Northern man or carpet-bagger; Baxter, an old citizen, who had during the war hurraed for the stars and bars when the Confederate army was in sight, and for the Stars and Stripes when the Union army appeared. By such shrewd management he had imposed on Gov. Clayton and obtained a Judgeship as another token of a conciliatory, magnanimous policy. The desire to carry out the same policy led some Republicans to support him, but the majority of the staunch members of the party adhered to Mr. Brooks, a man whose fidelity was attested by a life-long adherence to his principles, part of the time at great sacrifice and at imminent personal hazard, as was evidenced by the Kuklux bullets he received in the campaign for the adoption of the Constitution of 1868. Mr. Brooks addressed himself to the work of the campaign in a manner which challenged the admiration of even his adversaries, and attracted, in addition to his own party following, nearly the whole mass of the floating vote. The result of the election was, as is admitted by every sane man in the State, that Brooks was elected by a handsome majority. But Baxter, as the saying is, "had the machine;" in other words, the vote had to be canvassed by his friends, and they did canvass it in such a manner that by throwing out "Brooks" districts, townships, and counties, the returns sent into the Legislature showed a *prima facie* election of Baxter by a small majority. This result, as everybody knew at the time, was entirely opposed to all the indications of the campaign, and Mr. Brooks at once set about tracing up the frauds upon the ballot-box which had been committed, visiting twenty-nine counties for that purpose. With the evidence thus collected, Mr. Brooks sought to establish his claim by a contest before the first Legislature which met after the installation of Baxter, but that body positively refused to grant his petition. Almost immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature nearly forty members of the body were appointed to civil offices by Baxter, and, as there is no room to doubt, as a consideration for their vote to reject the petition of Mr. Brooks. Foiled by the Legislature, Mr. Brooks turned to the courts. Baxter met him in the Supreme Court with violence and intimidation, having an officer stationed in the court-room with orders to declare martial law and disperse the court should it dare to decide for Brooks. It is not surprising that, under such circumstances, the court should disclaim any jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Brooks next appealed to the Circuit Court of this (Pulaski) county, and immediately upon obtaining a judgment in his favor, took possession of the office. Then followed the Brooks-Baxter war, with the details of which all parties in the country are sufficiently familiar, and which need not be further related. It ended, as all are aware, in the assembling of a body which called itself the Legislature, and which, by swearing in every applicant who claimed a seat, eventually consisted of a quorum in number. This body issued a call for a constitutional convention, which assembled about two months ago, and closed its session within the last week. Almost the entire body was composed of the old Bourbons—'36-ers, as they were called—as the Republicans refused to take a part by sending any delegate to a fraudulent convention, called by a fraudulent Legislature, which was itself convened by a fraudulent Governor. How the Bourbons acted in their Legislature and their convention, and how much disposition to conciliate they showed toward Republicans, will be detailed in subsequent letters, as this is, perhaps, already too long.

A PRINCESS CHARGED WITH SWINDLING.

Yesterday, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Standard*, writing Sept. 5, a niece of Queen Isabella, with her husband, were before the Court of Correctional Police on a charge of swindling preferred against them by a Mme. Meilhan, the landlady of a lodging-house in the Rue de Balzac. The lady of royal lineage who found herself in this painful situation is Marie Francis Isabella Gazowski, daughter of Count Ignatius Gazowski and the Infanta Isabella, sister of Don Francisco D'Assis. She was not in the dock, but on the "*banc des prévenus libres.*" Her husband, Mr. Perkins, is an American, a native of Boston, and was United States Consul at Lisbon. Mrs. Perkins is about twenty-eight years old. She is extremely like the Orleans and Neapolitan branches of the Bourbons, which is not surprising, her grandmother, the Princess Charlotte, of Naples, having been a niece of Marie Amelie, wife of Louis Philippe. Mrs. Perkins, who was dressed in black, is slight and elegantly formed. Her hair is flaxen, turned up with gold; her features are well cut, and her eyes, which were yesterday filled with tears, of the softest tinge of blue. Mr. Perkins sat in the dock. According to the story of Mme. Meilhan, who, weeping, declared she would be ruined if not paid, he and his wife came to Paris in October, 1871, and from that time to the month of June in the present year boarded, lodged with her, and constantly borrowed money of her. They now owe her 39,000 francs. Part of this credit, she says, was given on the strength of Mrs. Perkins' relationship to the ex-Queen of Spain, who stood godmother to a little girl born to her (Mme. Meilhan's) lodgers at the Rue de Balzac, and to whom her Majesty kindly gave a valuable necklace of brilliants. The rest of the credit was given in consequence, the prosecutrix alleges, of Mr. Perkins having represented that he had obtained a contract for a submarine telegraphic cable between Spain and England, and that the Queen of Spain was going to provide handsomely for his second baby, (a boy;) that he had inherited 50,000 francs from his father, which he was going to Boston to claim, and that he was raising a Carlist loan, on which he was to receive a heavy commission. Mrs. Perkins was accused of having, with great art, assisted her husband in duping Mme. Meilhan. The defense of Perkins is that he was unfortunate in his speculations, and that when he went to board and lodge at the Rue Balzac, he entertained reasonable hopes of being able to pay his way there. Papers found in his desk show that he sought to obtain, with a Señor d'Alcantara, an immense engineering contract at St. Sebastian, and was trying to form a company for running tramways in all the great French towns. Both the accused parties in their interrogatory denied ever having made false representations to Mme. Meilhan with the object of swindling her. She misapprehended what they had told her about a Carlist loan, which Mr. Perkins, impelled alone by zeal for the cause of his wife's relations, endeavored to negotiate. It was quite true that he was entitled to 50,000 francs out of the assets left by his father. With regard to the Queen of Spain, she had quarreled with Mrs. Perkins for marrying beneath her. But her Majesty forgave that lady, and was very kind to her little girl. The necklace which she gave her was a valuable one, and she promised to pay the debts the Perkinses had contracted in Paris. M. Lachaud supported the civil claim of Mme. Meilhan for the 39,000 francs. He was very hard upon the prisoner and his wife. A phrase in a letter written by the former to Señor D'Alcantara produced in court an unfavorable impression. It was, "Let us first see what we can do by being *canailles*. We shall try honesty when we fail at everything else." The Tribunal has reserved judgment, which will be delivered next Tuesday. Perkins is an American of the Yankee type. His wife went [illegible] as he left the dock.

The New-York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE SPHYNX—Mr. Parselle, Mr. Rankin, Miss Morris, and Miss Thompson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CONNIE SOOGAH—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams and others.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL—Mr. Fisher, Mr. James, Miss Davenport, and Miss Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DEARER THAN LIFE—Principal character by Mr. Toole.

PARK THEATRE.—GILDED AGE—Mr. Raymond and others. Matinée at 1:30.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE—Mlle. Aimée, Mlle. Gaudon, M. Duplan.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE DELUGE; OR, PARADISE LOST—Kiralfy Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Mme. Violette Picaut and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor and others.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

BOWERY THEATRE.—MACBETH—SKETCHES IN INDIA.

COLOSSEUM.—PARIS BY NIGHT—Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—GRAND EXHIBITION OF ART AND AGRICULTURE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

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New-York City.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Mr. BRET HARTE'S *interesting story "The Fool of Five Forks," which was printed in our issue of yesterday, will be republished in the Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions of* THE TIMES.

The writers who dish up political articles at this season of the year often tell us much that is new, but it is a pity that what they tell us is never to be believed. They sit down in a room and construct a narrative out of their own heads, and as their heads are muddled and ill-informed, it is not surprising that their stories should bear no resemblance whatever to the truth. The organ of JAY GOULD and WILLIAM WALTER PHELPS, which has retired from politics since its tremendous blunder of 1872, is naturally entirely ignorant of what is going on, but occasionally publishes an amusing rigmarole on political subjects. The other day it informed the patrons of Messrs. GOULD and PHELPS that the "Custom-house faction are secretly opposed to Gen. DIX," and that a dreadful plot is on foot to defeat DIX and nominate Mr. CORNELL as Governor. This information is worthy of the gifted being who announced some time ago that he would publish on the next day some papers "involving the character of high functionaries," and then was obliged to admit that he had been hoaxed. The Fentonites have long been in the habit of abusing the "Custom-house," because they cannot fill it with their men-of-all-work; but the public generally understand by this time the motive of these assaults. Gen. DIX has had no opponents in the Custom-house, as he probably knows. The attempt to make mischief between him and the officials who are so detested by FENTON can only impose upon the silly persons who do not see that the Jay Gould organ is at present working hard for the Democratic Party, and in pursuance of that mission is seeking to create dissensions among the Republicans. This effort is likely to be about as successful as the Greeley movement of 1872, or the Herculean attempts of the Professor to "get even" with Senator CARPENTER.

The attention of the public may very properly be called to the character of the delegates elected last Friday night to the Republican Convention at Utica this week. Whatever may be said about the Republican Party by its enemies, everybody will be obliged to admit that many of the delegates now chosen to represent it from this City are men of the very highest character and position in the community. The same thing can be said of the delegates from the interior of the State; and altogether, a Convention more truly representative of the intelligent opinions of the community has seldom met, even in the name of the Republican Party, than that which we shall see next Wednesday. We have no doubt that its deliberations will be worthy of the gentlemen who compose it.

Mayor HAVEMEYER'S recent essay on the life and services of JOHN KELLY is rather a tedious document to read, but there are some things in it here and there worth picking out. For instance, in regard to RICHARD CROKER. When this man was appointed Marshal, we pointed out his true character, and for doing so were much scolded by the Mayor's friends. The *Evening Post* went out of its way to defend CROKER, and to allege that his character was good, and the appointment an excellent one. The Mayor himself now admits that CROKER was a man "whose career had been notorious for violence and dishonesty," "the leader of a body of men who had been frequently engaged in acts of violence and fraud,"—"in a word, instead of being a fit man for the office for which I appointed him, he was one of the last who should have been considered." This is well enough for THE TIMES, but it is rather awkward for the *Evening Post*. In regard to "reformed Tammany," the Mayor testifies that the organization is as bad as it ever was, and that JOHN KELLY (its head) is "one of the most consummate hypocrites that the people of this City have ever had in their midst." Of another shining light in the Democratic Party the Mayor thus speaks:

> "One of them was JOHN R. FELLOWS, an adventurer from this State, who before the rebellion floated to the South-west, and there, without the poor excuse of those born upon the soil that they were fighting for the land of their birth, raised his parricidal hand against his country. When defeated he returned to the North, but I do not learn that he has earned any character here except for servility and treachery. He was obsequious to TWEED in his day of power, as he now is to you. I have a word to say as to his fitness to be a public prosecutor. It was stated in a newspaper at the time, and, I believe, never denied, that after FELLOWS had been Assistant District Attorney, and had participated in the conviction of a murderer, he went up to him and said he hoped the murderer did not "feel hard" toward him for his part in the prosecution. FELLOWS is to be judged by what he said, irrespective of the guilt of the convict. If he did not believe him guilty it was an atrocious crime to press his conviction. If he did believe him guilty his appeal to him manifested an exquisite sense of official dignity and personal honor."

It is amusing to notice the anger with which some of the newspapers are attacking the Signal Bureau for failing to foretell the storm of last week. Some of these papers evidently think that all the officials of the bureau ought to be instantly arrested and put in jail. It cannot be denied that "Old Probabilities" broke down last week in a most surprising manner—surprising, because in ordinary times the forecasts are right at least seven times in ten. Yet last week, when the signs of a coming storm were obvious to the least weather-wise eye, and when the time of year led everybody to expect it, "Old Probabilities" persisted in predicting "clearing weather" day after day. Firmness in holding to one's opinions is sometimes a great merit, but last week the Signal Bureau seemed to be attacked with an old-fashioned fit of obstinacy. On the only day when it predicted continued rain the weather began to clear up. The failure is all the more remarkable because the rain does not appear to have been local, but extended pretty nearly all over the country.

One of the most creditable features in the Republican administration of this State is the treatment of the Sinking Funds. These were in a disgraceful condition when the Democratic State Government was dismissed. How to spend money without letting it be known was an object of special effort with the men whom Tammany kept in power. They were in the habit of appropriating money far in excess of the taxes, and then drawing on the Sinking Fund for the amount. In this way a deficiency of over six millions was created. This has been entirely made up under Republican management, and $15,000,000 are now in the Sinking Funds set apart for the redemption of the State debt. The result is due to the prudence and good faith of the Legislature, and to the skill and fidelity of Gov. DIX and Controller HOPKINS.

Additional details of the burning of the cotton mill at Fall River do not materially change the aspect of the case as originally reported. It is said that the Fall River people are indignant at what they consider the inefficiency of the Fire Department and the inadequacy of the means of escape from the building. There seems to have been a complete panic in the burning building; perhaps it was communicated to those outside. The dreadful loss of life is another illustration of the comparative uselessness of the ordinary fire-escape ladder in case of panic. Women and children will not use them. This has often been proved. There should be ample stairways. If the Granite Mill had had another means of egress than that by the single stone tower filled with wooden stairs, life might have been saved. The builders provided all that was necessary, ordinarily speaking; but when a great fright seized the people, it was clear that another stairway, not consuming in the draught that rushed up the stone shaft, was needed. Provision of this kind, and for instant service in case of fire, will be found doubly desirable in the light of this tragical affair.

THE ASSEMBLY.

It becomes more and more evident that, as we have frequently pointed out, the Democrats will direct their most energetic efforts to overthrowing the Republican majority in the Legislature. This they will do if they can by any means obtain control of a sufficient number of Republican Assembly districts. It happens, as is always the case, that while the party throughout the State is unimpaired in strength, it is not entirely united in a few Assembly districts. In these, and in every district where the majority for the Republican ticket is small, the Democrats are already casting about for means to run in their candidates. While they are badly divided as to Governor, they are very generally agreed as to the Legislature. Those who are dissatisfied with Mr. TILDEN'S nomination are as eager as Mr. TILDEN'S friends to procure a working majority on joint ballot, and to secure the opportunity of preventing the election of a Republican to the United States Senate. Indeed, it so happens that the men who resisted Mr. TILDEN'S nomination are particularly anxious for a Democratic Assembly. These are, as is well known, the members of the Canal Ring and their followers. To them a majority in the Assembly is doubly valuable. It would not only secure to the party another seat in the Senate, but it would afford a safe base of operations for their schemes with reference to the canal. Many of these schemers are capable of being brought forward, and generally are brought forward, in a way not to excite party feeling. There are, we are sorry to say, Republicans in the Canal Ring as well as Democrats, and the Ring can count on a certain degree of support even in the Senate, which is now Republican. A Democratic Assembly would, therefore, be a great advantage to this corrupt organization, and would threaten constant injury to the State. It would do so all the more because, the Government being divided, it would be comparatively easy to shirk any strict responsibility. It will be noticed that the Democratic platform contains one plank specially designed to meet this contingency. It declares in favor of holding "the party in power responsible for all legislation while in power." If the Republicans should control the Senate and elect their Governor, as the Democratic convention undoubtedly expected that they would, they would then be "the party in power," and the Democratic press would unite in holding them responsible for all legislation. The practical injustice of such a course would be obvious, but it would not prevent the Democrats from carrying out their plan.

On the other hand, the Democrats who support Mr. TILDEN will not be behind his opponents in striving to secure the Assembly. They appreciate as highly as the others the value of the United States Senatorship to their party. They know that a seat in the Senate from the Empire State would be no inconsiderable step toward the supremacy of their party in the nation, and they have, as it happens, a much abler set of men in this State from whom to select a Senatorial representative than they have in most other States. They would hope, and not without reason, if they could obtain the Senator, to furnish the party a national leader, who would do them great service, not only in the advancement of the general interests of the party, but in promoting the influence of their own faction in the party counsels. Tammany in its new shape is not less earnest than Tammany in its old shape to rule the Democracy of the country. In 1868, and again in 1872, the leaders of this organization succeeded in forcing on their party a Presidential candidate, and though they were badly defeated in the first instance, and worse in the second, they are ready to try again. A special advantage to this end would be a United States Senator of their own choosing. We may be sure they will leave no stone unturned to secure the Assembly for this purpose. It is reported, and not without probability, that Mr. TILDEN'S friends would not be averse to seeing that gentleman in the Senate, and it is not likely that his modesty would stand in the way. Judge CHURCH entertains the Senatorship as one of his somewhat extended stock of pet ambitions, and would regard it as by no means an unsatisfactory consolation for the failure to obtain the nomination for Governor. He may even look upon it as a stepping-stone to the Presidency. Abler men have so considered it, and the Judge may, like some others, wish to learn from experience what observation has long taught, that the Presidency is not easily reached by way of the Senate. In any case, it will be perceived that both factions of the Democrats have the strongest possible motive to procure such a majority in the Assembly as will give them a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature.

One of the means toward this end, which will be used with pertinacity by the Church-Lord faction, will be offers to give votes for DIX in exchange for votes for the Democratic candidates for the Assembly. This trading is always bad. It is an utter perversion of the ballot, and no honorable man of either party will engage in it. In this case, it would not only be dishonorable, but, on the part of Republicans, entirely gratuitous. It would be giving something for nothing. The Republican candidate for Governor is as sure of success as any candidate can be before election. A Republican Assembly is by no means so certain. It would be pure folly, if it were nothing worse, to listen to proposals for trading of this kind. On the contrary, we should strive by every means within our reach to secure our own Assembly candidates. Good nominations are the first and best means, and, after they are made, a careful and energetic canvass.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Any man really wanting light on the policy and principles of the Republican Party could find it in an admirable little speech delivered at New-Brunswick, N. J., by Secretary ROBESON, about a week ago. Mr. ROBESON took up the complaint that the Republican Party had outlived its usefulness; he showed how groundless it was; moreover, he forcibly presented the vital reasons which make needful the continued existence of that party. It is a complaint made by those who find the Republican Party in their way, that it has really no reasonable excuse for being; it ought to have been buried out of sight long ago. The grumblers forget what the party has done; they do not choose to see what it proposes to do in the future; they will not consider what sort of an organization that is that now disputes with it the right to the suffrages of the nation.

In his New-Brunswick speech Mr. ROBESON reminded his audience of the organic principles of the Government embodied in the preamble to the Constitution. This declaration is to the effect that the people of the United States established the Constitution "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the public welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty." Substantially, this immortal declaration underlies the policy and purposes of the Republican Party, the same now as always. To form a more perfect union has been the mission to which that party was specially called. It is true that the people preserved the Union by supporting the Administration with men and money. But the Republican Party furnished the method, and provided the immediate means. It still intends to prosecute that work, carrying out in daily practice the lessons learned at so great a cost. The work of establishing justice has not been fully accomplished. It will not be so long as class hatreds based upon race prejudices anywhere exist in the Union. Who can be intrusted with the work of harmonizing differences and adjusting antagonisms in the lately rebellious States if the Republican Party cannot? Does anybody suppose that the Democracy, some of whose Southern leaders are even now chafing under the restraints of decency and humanity, will see that justice is established? Or if we are anxious about the future domestic tranquillity of the nation—as we needs must be—where else but in this party shall we seek an organization that shall secure it, by providing for an equal enforcement of the law, and giving every man his personal and property rights.

It is hardly necessary to do more than recall the record of the Republican Administrations of this country to show how well the public welfare has been promoted, the common defense provided for, and the blessings of liberty secured. The unexampled development of the country, the jealous care for the national debt and obligations, and the rigid maintenance of the public credit, all attest the services of the Republican Party to the country. It is now proposed by the enemies of national order and prosperity that this organization shall disband and disperse. We have no party to take its place but that which maintained slavery, tried to disrupt the Union, opposed the war that preserved the Republic, sought to destroy our national credit, and now stands ready to oppress and hamper the vast multitude of men made free by the war. It is easy for flippant critics to say that the Republican Party is to be kept alive only for the sake of continuing certain men in power. It is inevitable that many men must retain their hold on public life as long as their party is dominant; but it is to the last degree mean and cowardly to say that to perpetuate their power is the chief motive of those who advocate the activity of the Republican organization. There is no prospect whatever that the anxious waiters on party death will be gratified. But we should like to ask those who are dissatisfied with Republicanism what other party carries into its future such an irresistible momentum in the path of moral and material progress?

BOBADIL TOOMBS, OF GEORGIA.

TOOMBS is at it again. Within the past ten days he has made two public speeches, and been the hero of a newspaper interview. As usual, he has poured out a torrent of bitter invective. The President, the Union, and the capital of his own State even, shared in his violent denunciations. The murderous outrages in New-Orleans he made his opportunity, and, strutting about, he proclaimed what he would do if he were Governor. "No Yankee troops," he cried, "would put their feet upon the soil of Georgia to interfere with the elections and rights of the people while he occupied the Gubernatorial chair." Years ago he asserted: "Muskets are not needed to fight the Yankees; riding-whips are sufficient." And when the war came, and Georgia and the South learned how desperately he had misled them in belief and opinion, they found that TOOMBS was no longer a leader, foremost in advancing upon the foe. His hands did not itch to clutch a musket or wield a sword. A bomb-proof position was what he wanted. The whip was enough for him; he grasped it, and drove the State Quartermaster's wagon. Discretion was then the better part of valor; and to-day, were he indeed in the Gubernatorial chair, the tramp of the "Yankee troops" would be the inevitable signal for him to flee across the border. "No Yankee troops would put their feet upon the soil of Georgia while he occupied the Gubernatorial chair." The chair would be vacant ere the Stars and Stripes became visible through his strongest field-glass.

All his life long has he been notorious for his babblings and boastings. Before the war he threatened to call the roll of his slaves at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument. The call, we believe, has not yet been made, but should it chance that he has preserved the roll till this day, notwithstanding the misfortunes of war, possibly it would be well for him to make an early special pilgrimage to Boston, if times should become too troublesome for him to feel that he can remain with entire safety to his valuable person in Georgia. Arrived there, he might use some of the idle breath he now wastes in daily diatribes against the Union, the North, and the President in going over the once familiar roll-call once more. His "niggers" might not answer him, save with derisive laughter, but it is probable many more would hear him there than his voice would reach in Georgia. For, doubtless, they are to-day nearer Bunker Hill than the old plantation.

Last Tuesday he said that his whole heart and soul were with the people of Louisiana, "and he would take a hand with the boys of Atlanta to prevent troops passing through the city to interfere with the down-trodden people in their struggle for justice." Only a few days before, speaking in Madison, Ga., he described that same Atlanta as "the hell of the universe," and advised his hearers to "shun that city as they would a viper." Atlanta at the moment, through its press and its people, resented the vile slander. They seem to have quickly forgotten it. But may not the hint be wisely taken by the "Yankee troops," even though Gen. SHERMAN were once more disposed to lead them through Georgia? For if Atlanta is all that TOOMBS in Madison described it, what must it be when it is all that *plus* TOOMBS?

TOOMBS is especially fond of inveighing against the vile, corrupt, and dishonorable Government at Washington. That TOOMBS is at liberty to rant in this way may be accepted by some as an indication that exact justice is not meted out to all offenders. But probably this is the wiser course. Were there danger that he would have influence in his fatal errors and ruinous policy, the case might be different; as it is, he may be permitted to rave on unmolested. The violence of his declamation will harm no one except himself. He can still be known as the Commander in Chief of Southern Braggarts. Fortunately the great majority of the Southern people are sensible men, and though now he so confidently expects to be nominated for Governor of his State, he may yet realize the fact that he is a commander without an army, a would-be leader without followers. Surely the time has come when Georgians should have learned that TOOMBS is among their unsafest advisers. They want to-day a man for Governor, whichever party shall elect him, whose ways will tend toward peace, and whose sole aim will be to build up the waste places and restore the Empire State of the South to something of its former prosperity and grandeur. ALBERT PIKE, a Southerner by choice and not by birth, in talking to the veterans of the Mexican War the other day in Washington, pointed out some of the errors from which the South has recently suffered, incidentally saying:

> "Once, and until our civil war opened their eyes, the people of our Southern States thought that every man who could talk to them fluently was qualified to legislate for the country in Congress. The talkers in whom they put their trust led them into secession and war, but LEE and JACKSON and JOHNSON led their armies, while the talkers talked to no purpose at Richmond, and are forgotten. The people have learned that very shallow and unwise men can talk fluently, and even put fine sentences together; and they remember that WASHINGTON and ANDREW JACKSON were not loquacious, and that, with no more exceptions than could be counted upon the fingers of one hand, the talkers in our war proved to be incapable."

There may be food for thought for Georgia and for TOOMBS in this brief utterance.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARITIES.

Among the amendments to the Constitution to be considered by the people at the next election, there is a very important change in article 8—the proposed addition of two sections, (10 and 11,) as follows:

> (10.) Neither the credit nor the money of the State shall be given or loaned to or in aid of any association, corporation or private undertaking. This section shall not, however, prevent the Legislature from making such provision for the education and support of the blind, the deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents as to it may seem proper. Nor shall it apply to any fund or property now held, or which may hereafter be held, by the State for educational purposes.
>
> (11.) No county, city, town, or village, shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association, or corporation, or become directly or indirectly the owner of stock in or bonds of any association or corporation; nor shall any such county, city, town, or village, be allowed to incur any indebtedness, except for county, city, town, or village purposes. This section shall not prevent such county, city, town, or village from making such provision for the aid or support of its poor as may be authorized by law.

These amendments were agreed to by a majority of each of the two Houses of Legislature, and were concurred in by the succeeding Legislature, so that if they receive the approval of the people at the coming election they become part of our organic law. The object of them is clear. They are intended to cut up by the roots the so-called "Charity Bills," which belonged to the Tweed era of legislation. To such a pass had this appropriation of money to charities risen, that the Charity bill in 1869 amounted to $563,608; in 1870, to $776,150; and in 1871, to $1,040,545.

After this a reaction ensued, and during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874, no Charity bills at all were passed. It was full time that a limit should be put to these enormous appropriations of the people's moneys to the various charities.

But whether it is wise to absolutely estop the Legislature, and every town, village, or county, from ever raising money for charities for all future time, may be worth considering. It should be remembered that, in the long run, the public charities always cost the most, and are the least efficient. On the other hand, private charities are weak, easily overturned, and liable to be given up if the public feeling is turned away from them. They are prone, too, to excessive increase, and to be used for individual purposes. The best basis has been found, in Europe, to be the mingling of public and private support in a charity. To have the responsibility and solidity which belong to an institution enjoying a portion of public support and open to public inspection, and the enthusiasm and freedom which characterize individual enterprises, seems the best union for an efficient department.

During the whole history of this State certain private charities which were engaged in removing great evils have been allowed a portion of the public funds. The system has worked well. No city in the world can boast of more useful and beneficent institutions of charity—both Catholic and Protestant—than New-York, and yet the best are partially supported by taxation. There is an immense class of unfortunates which these amendments, if adopted, would immediately throw on the public charge. We mean the foundlings, illegitimate children, and the vagrant and homeless children sentenced by the courts, or placed in asylums by their friends. The Roman Catholic Protectory, for instance, will draw during the coming year from the City Treasury, by law, $242,000—a large sum, we admit. But this asylum shelters and instructs some 1,500 children, and if this support were cut off, would be at once obliged to turn its little ones over to the Alms-house Commissioners, where they would cost probably as much and not be half as well cared for.

So, the Foundling Asylum—we suppose also Roman Catholic—will draw $188,335 during the coming year, but for this sum, no doubt, several hundred foundlings will be supported and saved from death; the New-York Infant Asylum (Protestant) will draw $80,000, and the New-York Juvenile Asylum $75,000; but all these support many hundreds of foundlings, waifs, or vagrants, who would otherwise be left to the tender mercies of the Island authorities, or die on the streets, or grow up for crime and misery. The outlay is economical for the City; it pays better than the support of these little ones in the Alms-house; it saves valuable lives and useful characters. The Children's Aid Society—another private organization—will draw $70,000 during the coming year. If this appropriation were cut off, some twelve thousand waifs who are sheltered each year in its lodging houses, and trained to be useful citizens, would be turned out on the streets, and would soon make property so insecure that the authorities themselves would be compelled to open new receptacles for these vagrants. But even a twelfth part of these young vagabonds, supported on the Island, would cost the public $150,000 per annum, while the moral results would be anything but encouraging.

It is a matter of indifference to those who take a broad view of these subjects whether the Catholic charities get an unequally large share or not of these public moneys. The unfortunates for whom they care, would, without their efforts, be chargeable on the public. They would cost more and be worth less to the city when the Alms-house finished with them than they would in the asylums. The private charities aim at moral and religious influences, which tend to make the pauper class of more value to the community. It is for the interest of the State that its lowest and most dependent class should be educated in every feasible way. What their religious belief may be is a matter of indifference to the State as such.

We think accordingly that this proposed amendment may be too sweeping in its character, unless its final clause shall be liberally interpreted.

THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

THE WORK NEARLY DONE FOR THE SEASON—ONLY TWENTY MILES TO BE LEFT UNFINISHED—INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

IN CAMP ON THE MISSOURI RIVER,
Montana Territory, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

The greater part of the escort to the United States Engineers, detailed to survey and establish the northern boundary of the United States, are now en route to their respective stations for the Winter, and encamp to-night about twelve miles from the mouth of the Yellowstone River. The Commissioners on the part of the United States and of Great Britain, with the engineering parties and two companies of the Sixth Infantry, are yet working on the line, so as to complete the work this year if possible. But about twenty miles, near the base of the Rocky Mountains, will be left unfinished. Work on this part of the line would be extremely tedious—cutting through the heavy timber and dense forest, blown down during some great windfalls, and crossing and interlacing each other in a bewildering jungle; and a few days' delay might lock up the party for the Winter, without supplies or shelter. Even now navigation on the Upper Missouri to Benton has ceased for the season, and contracts have been made at Benton, Montana Territory, for the construction of "Mackinaws"—huge flat-bottomed boats—to be ready by Sept. 10, for transportation of the engineers down the river.

The country operated in this Summer has been of the usual uninteresting and uninviting nature characteristic of Northern Dakota. The marches have been hot, and one's thirst was only to be assuaged with alkali water. The return to the water of the Missouri, despite its muddy appearance, was a real treat. The one pleasant camp was at "Sweet-grass Hills," a large table-land some 3,000 feet above sea level. The appreciation of this pasturage by animals originated its name among the Indians, rather than any perceptible taste or odor to non-eaters of grass.

Large parties of Indians, principally Assiniboines, have been met. They were all friendly, except a few Unkapapas of Long Dog's band, who threatened a small detachment of troops. A little "moral suasion" induced them to leave.

It was rather a ludicrous incident a few days since when a party of friendly Indians hastily entered camp, evidently intending to communicate important news. The Indian interpreter was absent at the moment, and some delay occurred before finding a soldier able to interpret Sioux. All the officers gathered around the commanding officer anxious for the disclosures. The soldier interpreter reported, and was directed to ask, "Where do you come from?" It seems that this soldier recognized one of the Indians, and knowing he could talk English, simply said to him, "Say, Johnny, where do you come from?" to which Johnny (the Indian) gave a satisfactory reply in the same language. There was an impressive tableau, with a general consciousness of being sold.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW.

AN UNNECESSARY SCARE AMONG THE TEMPERANCE FOLKS—IT IS NOT REPEALED.

The Lewiston (Me.,) *Journal*, owned by Gov. Dingley, denies that there is any truth in the report that by a blunder of the Legislature in 1872 the essential provisions of the law in that State against drinking-houses and tippling-shops were repealed. It says:

> "The facts on which the question is raised, are substantially these: In 1872 the Legislature amended section 22 of chapter 27 of the Revised Statutes—the section prohibiting the sale of certain liquors—by inserting 'wine and cider,' *i. e.*, by adding 'wine and cider' to the list of liquors expressly prohibited by that chapter. In 1873, the Legislature passed an act repealing the section of the act of 1872 which inserted the words 'wine and cider.' It is claimed by some that the act of 1872 repealed section 22 of the Revised Statutes, and, if so, that the subsequent repeal of this act of 1872 did not, under the rules of construction, revive said section of the statutes. The weak point in this reasoning lies in the assumption that the act of 1872 repealed section 22 of the Revised Statutes. It did nothing of this kind either directly or indirectly. It simply added three words to that section, and left the original section in full force. When the act of 1872 was repealed in 1873, these three inserted words, viz., 'wine and cider,' were simply stricken out, and the twenty-second section of the Revised Statutes remained as it stood previously, and there was no necessity for an express revival of the same.
>
> But another point is raised. Another section of the act of 1872 also amended section 25 of said chapter, by striking out certain words and inserting others instead. The act of 1873 also repealed this section of the act of 1872, and then expressly provided for the renewal of section 25 of said chapter. Now it is argued, on the well-known principle, *insertio unus exclusio alterius*, that the express revival by the act of 1873 of section 25 of the Revised Statutes, and the omission of the express revival of section 22, tends to sustain the conclusion already indicated. In the first place, if there was no reason for this expression in the one case and its omission in the other, it would be more reasonable to conclude that the expression was simply surplusage. The principle alluded to is always applied with extreme caution. But there was a reason for this. In the case of section 22 of the Revised Statutes, the act of 1872 did not strike out a single word, but simply added three words to it; and, therefore, it was thought no one could possibly infer the repeal of those three words affected the section as found in the statutes. But in the case of section 25 the act of 1872 struck out a large part of the section and inserted other words instead. It was thought possible that some one might raise a point that the words stricken out by the act of 1872 would not remain a part of the section in case of the simple repeal of the act, and therefore a clause was inserted in the act of 1873 expressly reviving said section 25, and it was omitted in the case of section 22 simply because there seemed to be no possible reason for its insertion."

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The full ticket nominated by the Republicans of Oneida at their convention is as follows: For reelection to Congress, Hon. Ellis H. Roberts; County Judge, William B. Bliss; Surrogate, M. D. Raymond; Justice of Sessions, James Skelley; District Attorney, M. Delos Barnett. The platform adopted contains the following planks:

Resolved, That the Administration of President Grant has been faithful to the principles upon which it was elected, and that it has deserved well of the country.

Resolved, That history confirms the wisdom of the unwritten law enacted by the example of our forefathers, that no President shall be continued in authority for more than two terms, while the same example and that of all parliamentary governments prove that the services of legislators are rendered more valuable by experience.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gov. Dix has commanded the unqualified admiration of the people of this State, and that the course of the last Legislature calls for continued confidence in the Republican Party and its management of State affairs.

Resolved, That in Hon. Roscoe Conkling the State and nation have a leading statesman in whom Oneida County retains her claim and her pride, and the distinguished services which he has already rendered to his party and the country place him in the foremost rank of Senators, and justify the increasing confidence and widening influence which are conceded to him.

FRED. GRANT'S WEDDING.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: "The date of the great social event of the season in Chicago—an event which will be of interest not here merely, but in the country generally—has at last been definitely settled. The marriage of Fred. Grant, son of the President, and Miss Honore, the second daughter of H. H. Honore, Esq., of this city, will take place on the 20th of October, at Kenwood, at the house of Potter Palmer, the husband of the elder Miss Honore. The list of the bridesmaids has not yet been fully made out, but among them is Miss Dunlevy, of Chicago."

WASHINGTON.

THE RECENT OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

THE ORDERS OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO BE ALLOWED TO STAND—THE INDIAN COUNTRY—CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES PROBABLE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—The protest of Gov. Brown, of Tennessee, against the interference of the Federal courts to punish and restrain the outrages in that State, and his promise to suppress them by the power of the State, has been considered, and it is determined not to modify the orders given to the officers of the courts. It is necessary that the order should stand on account of the condition of affairs in other States, even if Gov. Brown should be able in his State to protect the colored people. Reports have been received of renewed outrages in Sumter County, Ala., and troops which were intended to be sent to New-Orleans will remain in the vicinity for possible use in punishing the marauders, and as a protection against further outbreaks.

ADVICES FROM THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Advices from the Indian country are encouraging for an early and permanent cessation of hostilities between the army and Indians by the return of the latter to their reservations, and their peaceful behavior. The war has been waged exclusively against Indians off their reservations committing depredations, and all of them have been impressed with the fact that peace and safety were to be found by remaining in the bounds marked out for them, with the observance of the rights and property of their white neighbors. The hostilities are thought to be substantially ended for the season, and are not likely to be renewed next year.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERESTING TO ALABAMA CLAIMANTS.

The State Department informs correspondents by circular that copies of papers on file in that department relating to the "Alabama Claims" can be furnished only to claimants or their attorneys. To obtain such copies, a request from the claimant or his attorney must be filed in the department. When the request is made by the claimant, his signature must be verified before a notary public, and the letter must be accompanied by his affidavit, showing that he is the only holder of the claim, and that he has not assigned, transferred, or hypothecated the whole or any part thereof. In case the application is made by the attorney, he must file a power of attorney from the claimant, together with the affidavit of the latter, as above provided; and the signature of the attorney, as well as that of the claimant, must be verified before a notary public. Upon complying with these provisions, copies of the papers will be furnished as fast as the clerical force of the department will permit, at a reasonable sum. In reply to other inquiries, the department refers correspondents for information concerning the presentation or conduct of claims before the Court of Commissioners to John Davis, Esq., Clerk of that court. The Clerk has sent to claimants blank forms of petition, and also a circular that, in accordance with law and the rules of this court, every claim for damage caused by the Alabama, Florida, and their tenders, and the Shenandoah, after her departure from Melbourne, must be filed within six months from the 22d day of July, 1874. They will be entered on the docket in the order of time in which they are received; but a claim to be so entered must be stated in a petition and verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

THE POSTAL CONVENTION WITH THE NETHERLANDS.

An additional article to the postal convention between the United States and the Netherlands has been concluded, which will go into effect Oct. 1, by which postage on letters from the United States, by direct steamer, is fixed at six cents per half ounce or portion thereof. Reduced rates on printed matter, by direct steamer, have also been established, as follows: Newspapers, three cents each, if not over four ounces. Other printed matter, patterns or samples, two cents, if not over one ounce in weight, four cents if over one and less than two, six cents if over two and less than four, and six cents for each additional four ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment of postage on ordinary letters is optional, but on registered letters, newspapers, prints, patterns, and samples prepayment is obligatory. Registered letters are subject to an additional fee of eight cents, to be prepaid with the postage. If the postage on correspondence other than registered letters is insufficiently paid, it will be forwarded and the deficient postage be collected, together with a fine of five cents. Rates on matter other than that sent by direct steamer remain unchanged.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following are the Post Office changes for the week ending Sept. 19, 1874:

New-England.—Offices Established—Avon, Franklin County, Me., James Badger, Postmaster; Chase's Mills, Androscoggin County, Me., Solon Chase, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Samuel H. Jones, East Monmouth, Kennebec County, Me.; James Moody, Weston, Aroostook County, Me.; Amherst W. Rublee, East Berkshire, Franklin County, Vt.; George H. Cuthbertson, Greensborough, Orleans County, Vt.; John L. Adams, West Wareham; Plymouth County, Mass.

New-York.—Office established—Cromoner's Valley, Orange County, Charles W. Wyatt, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Allen Hinman, Bangor, Franklin County; Charles Jenkins, Johnsonville, Rensselaer County; William C. Marsh, Oswego Centre, Oswego County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—William S. Davison, Clifton, Passaic County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Karns City, Butler County, A. S. Harvey Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—David Frasier, Coon Island, Washington County; Henry T. Russell, Russellburg, Warren County.

SIX YEARS OF FIGHTING ENOUGH.

When news of the insurrection in Louisiana reached Atlanta, Ga., its citizens failed to sympathize unanimously with the headstrong Robert Toombs. Gov. Smith, while taking his morning walk, says the Atlanta *Herald*, was accosted by a personal friend, and asked his views. Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr., bluntly asked him: "Would you allow our Georgia troops to go there if the White League was to issue an address asking for help?" And he replied: "Not as organizations, of course. I could not do so if I wanted to, and I would not if I could. I am inclined to think that I will need every soldier that I have under my command to keep Georgia under control. I very much fear that bad men and incautious editors will get up trouble in our own State during the present campaign. I shall esteem myself fortunate if I can protect my own State during the crisis. I sympathize with Louisiana, of course, as much as I am able. As Governor of Georgia my first duty is to her."

"You cannot prevent volunteers from going to Louisiana, though," suggested Alderman Young, who had announced himself ready to go "on the first call."

"Oh, of course not," replied the Governor; "and I should not try to. If any of the boys wanted to take their guns and go hunting, why," and here the Governor smiled, "I, of course, could not say anything to prevent."

"How many do you think would go from Georgia to Louisiana as volunteers in case an appeal was made from New-Orleans for help?"

"I think probably fifty or one hundred from the whole State," replied the Governor.

"Fifty!" responded Capt. Newman hotly, "I can raise a company of two hundred to leave here to-night. There'd be nearer five thousand from the State."

"Ah, well," says the Governor, "when I said 'fifty,' I meant to say that very few would go—not more than a hundred or so—very few men over twenty-five years of age would go. The men who stood six years of fighting in the last war ain't anxious to try it again—not soon."

Ex-Mayor Hammock—"I was fool enough to try it once. I reckon I would again."

Gov. Smith—"I think the only thing we can do is to keep cool, and keep down disturbances. The only result of all this strife will be to give the Radicals a new lease on power. It is very unfortunate, I think, that there should be rash and inconsiderate people to advise or encourage any resistance to what it is simply impossible for us to resist with any chance of success." And the Governor walked off leisurely with Judge Collier.

GAMBLING IN BOSTON.

The Boston *Traveller* says: "Even in our own comparatively well-ordered city the dens of gamblers are many, and the breaking up of them causes only a transient suspension of business. Any day or evening can be seen in the neighborhood of Bowdoin square a score of gamblers ready and on the lookout for a victim; in the same neighborhood may be found a half score of gambling hells in full blast every evening, Sundays hardly excepted. At the races—not inside the gates—but [illegible] the bridges and on the road, the three-card [illegible] players ply their sharping with [illegible] and [illegible] little success. The fact is, from some [illegible] other, when these men are captured they [illegible] with only the smallest punishment, and it is [illegible] say that the full force of the law has [illegible] a half dozen times in five years."

COLORADO NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE CHEYENNE CAÑON—COLORADO SPRINGS—THE WAYS OF THE GRASSHOPPER—THE COUNTY FAIR.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

MANITOU, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1874.

One of the great sights, if not the great sight of this region, is Cheyenne Cañon. If the famous wild park near us, with its stupendous gates and weird rocks, too rough and dry and drear to be actually picturesque, be the "Garden of the Gods," this must be the inner temple of the august and beauty-loving divinities of nature. It has everything to render it imposing and attractive—height and depth, shadow and shine, vast rocky masses, foliage in marvelous abundance and variety, caves and dells, numerous pine groves, cascades and rapids, and all the wondrous witcheries of water. There is a grand chain of falls, seven in number, the lower one of which is the highest point most visitors attain; but from below this spot rise two foot-trails, exceeding steep and difficult, but each of which holds at the further end treasures of beauty better than the traditional gold and silver buried at the end of the rainbow. The right-hand trail leads with tortuous windings to a great height above the falls, whence one can look down on them and their separate curious basins and over the mighty rocks of the cañon, rising like gigantic monuments and fortresses, and in striking architectural forms of pillars, parapets, domes, and ruined cathedral walls. Through a vista of crags and pines are seen the tawny plain and the dark green wall of the "divide"—a mighty, magnificent view. The left-hand trail gives one a tough climb up a sliding, gravelly declivity, and finally round a sharp, rocky point, not only difficult but dangerous. Only the most reckless and ravenous sight-seers attempt it, for it taxes the surest foot and the steadiest brain. You have to climb as the bear climbs and perch as the hawk perches—but the proper point once gained you have a perfect view of the Seven Falls—very pretty and wild, and satisfactory, of course.

All was made easy and tolerably safe for us on this day by our good, strong-armed, and big-hearted friend, Mr. S——, the best guide in all this region. What he does not know about these mountain lions is hardly worth knowing. He was the first thorough explorer of Cheyenne Cañon, and has a sort of reverential proprietorship of it. He is a priest or canon of this grand, primeval minster—and a god-father to its little family of cascades—those frisky young cataracts, leaping laughingly over the grim rocks, linked hand in hand. The guide's task in Cheyenne Cañon is usually far from an easy one, as the trail makes a dozen crossings of the creek, and as there are no such last results of civilization as bridges, he has to "tote" helpless, delicately-shod ladies over stepping-stones and logs. It is astonishing to see how few women, even out here, where, as a rule, only the most sensible and intelligent tourists come, know how to dress for such rough expeditions. I have seen more than one dainty dame set forth for the cañons clad in silk, with lace and diamonds. We noticed the other day in a party starting for Pike's Peak a pretty young girl, most coquettishly attired, and carrying in her softly-gloved hand the last new novel. Such flimsy preparations and slight provisions for ascending that awful trail and daring the winds and tempests of the dreary summit, make me sad. I would as soon see the poor child going to church to get married. A prudent friend, who had been abroad, kindly called out, "If you get very warm stop frequently at wayside inns and have water pumped on your wrists; that is the way we did to keep cool in Switzerland and Italy." I felt like adding, "And pause occasionally, my dear, before a wayside shrine and say your prayers."

At the opening of Cheyenne Cañon is an almost incomparable site for a Summer resort, and I am glad to hear that the Colorado Springs Improvement Company have secured the lovely spot, and will at last protect it from all depredations.

Colorado Springs shows grandly from here. It already looks what it probably is—a young city. Such a growth in less than four years is almost miraculous. It stretches out fair and far, its site covering over 1,200 acres. It is laid out with perfect regularity in broad streets and avenues, mostly well planted with the cottonwood, which flourishes in this locality like the "green bay tree" of Scripture. There are more than six thousand of these trees, and, if the cotton could be utilized, they would presently both shade and clothe the colonists. By the way, the ubiquitous wild clematis is just passing into its glorified last state, and hangs from trees and bushes in lovely vaporous wreaths, the ghosts of the fragrant white flowers of Summer. There are now about Colorado Springs miles on miles of irrigating canals and ditches, which, with their abundant wells and reservoirs, put drought at defiance. The rise in the value of real estate in the colony has been almost unprecedented, good building lots being now estimated at from five to twenty times their original cost, and "going, going, gone," at that. I met the other day a beautiful young woman, whom I had known as a belle in Washington, now wearing an air of serious business importance, having just been dabbling her pretty hands in speculation to the extent of purchasing on her own responsibility several town lots. It is hard to keep out of the alluring whirlpool. I have hazarded several hundred dollars of other people's money myself. The buildings that have been erected during the present year are of quite an ambitious and elegant character—many of them of handsome stone, and more of brick. In churches it is a little Brooklyn. Grace Church, of the Episcopals, is a lovely Gothic edifice, the pious pride of Colorado. The Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Methodists, of course, are out in force with handsome churches, and the Catholics and Unitarians will soon join in the steeple-chase. The gospel seems to take root and flourish tolerably well here, and heaven knows we need it. The Congregational College, though young, is "peart" and full of promise. The preparatory department was established last year, under the charge of Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Yale College—a chip of the sound old theological block of which I am a small splinter—but we shall have a Freshman Class this year, and by and by we shall be able to raise our own ministers, and not be obliged to take Eastern products, with an old bronchitis and a young family thrown in. The Asylum for Deaf Mutes has been established here by the Legislature. As yet there are but few of this taciturn class of our fellow-citizens in the Territory—only about a dozen under instruction—but if we do the best we can by these, doubtless the good Lord will send more. And the idiots will come along in good time—perhaps by Executive appointment.

Colorado Springs is now the capital of El Paso County, so it will have the County Fair this Fall. They have inclosed more than a hundred acres for the grounds. It was expected that we should have a fine exhibition of farm and garden products, but "man proposes and *the grasshopper* disposes." He has disposed of everything green, and now, as though acting on the scriptural assertion that "all flesh is grass," has taken to regaling himself on his brother hopper. It is shocking to discover what remorseless cannibals these small creatures are. If one becomes disabled in the slightest degree, his friends and relatives rally around him in his extremity, and generously help themselves to whatever is eatable. They generally go first for the brain, as the daintiest morsel, cunningly abstracting it from its cells; and yet he somehow lives on for a time, and hardly seems to miss that rather important organ. The younger ones seem the most voracious and rapacious, but while they make a fatal charge, stout, grave-looking elders will stand about, watching their old friend's demise, evidently speculating as to how he will "cut up." They are in no haste, but are always in at the death. The other day I wiled away a half hour in one of the summer-houses near the Springs in watching the proceedings of a set of these small ruffians toward a disabled comrade. He had lost a leg—how I need not state. "Thou canst not say I did it"—though if for the sake of scientific investigation I brought myself to perform that little surgical operation, what harm? It is surprising to see how easily a grasshopper's leg is detached. It seems always to be a sort of semi-detached member. The creature don't seem to mind the loss much, and will go on eating as though grasshoppers' legs "grew on every bush." This one evidently did not realize his misfortune till he was attacked and found he could neither walk nor fly. How he was beset, to be sure! First, a brisk young fellow with the cool, business air of a surgeon, began tapping his rather distended stomach; another probed him about the joint whence the leg had been removed; a third set himself to dissect the amputated limb. One slim starveling began browsing on the delicate tips of his long wings; then a big bustling old wretch stepped forward and interviewed him, by deliberately boring into his brain; next a yellow-jacket settled on him and stung and sucked here and there, while, to add insult to injury, two spiteful black ants pierced through the joints of his cuirass and worked their way into his vitals. He fought bravely—it was astonishing to see how pluckily he stood up against his fierce assailants, like a miniature Moulton. He kicked furiously with his one sound hind leg "against the pricks" of the wasp. He struck out and gesticulated wildly with his arms or fore-legs—his mustache or antennæ bristled with defiance—but the great congregation of his foes was too much for him, though he did not cease to struggle while anything remained to struggle with. They did not leave him till he was reduced to the mere shell of a grasshopper.

This plague has brought upon all this region the air of a premature and dismal Autumn time. The other day we fled from the vast swarms which had almost made life here below unendurable, and climbed to one of the highest points above the valley; but, alas, we found that what we had taken for a pretty silver cloud, or the summit of the elevation, was an unimaginable multitude of grasshoppers—a great gathering of the clans—preparatory, we hoped, to migration.

But to return to the fair: I suppose it will this year be principally a horse and cattle show, and fine specimens of these products will doubtless be forthcoming. These apparently arid plains afford the finest natural pasturage. They are in great part the invisible and almost incredible means of support which make the existence of the town of Colorado Springs a marvel and a mystery. A large proportion of its population of over 3,000 consists of ranchmen and their families. The mining enterprises of Southern Colorado are also largely represented here. It is estimated that the average business done by merchants in this four-year-old town, amounts to over $25,000 per week. A considerable part of this is the newly-opened trade with the San Juan country, and much is transacted with South Park. As fast as the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is pushed on toward Mexico, new emporiums for trade, new markets for Northern and Eastern products will be established, and Colorado Springs will stretch itself for the grand race of fortune, and, having the inside track, can hardly fail of victory. An eastern tourist, however, lately said of the town: "There is no apology for even its existence." Well, it never offers an apology, or thinks of it. Feeling "its life in every limb," it "waxes fat and kicks at" the East. It is so thoroughly alive, so busy and bright and saucy, that I was half surprised the other day to find that with all its undertakings it had an undertaker; that with all its acres of rising values it had a "God's-acre" which could not well be speculated in. I sometimes think though—in contemplating the extraordinary growth of this particular town that its prosperity must be factitious—that without more irrigation in the farming country round about it, the bottom will drop out of the colony as out of a tub too much exposed to the sun, the hoops come off, and the whole thing collapse. But I see no signs of such a catastrophe yet. Farm and dairy products are not much higher here than in the States, while meats of excellent quality are much cheaper. Labor is still high, but it will come down with the price of living.

Colorado Springs is growing in favor as a Winter resort for invalids. It is a rarely cheerful, social place, the society being exceptionally good. It is dryer and more open, has more extended views of mountains and plains, has bigger sunsets, and higher winds than Manitou, yet I still prefer this place, because it is so much more cosy and sheltered, is so hemmed in and hugged up by the grand protective, brooding, old mountains. Many a time we have seen the pines and cedars high above us tossed and tortured by the fierce winds, and fancied we could hear their far, faint moaning, while we sat in balmy stillness and security. Only just now I looked out the west window of our little parlor to see the crater of Pike's Peak white with snow, and a dark cloud hovering over its dread summit, while our dear little valley was brimmed with sunshine. It is in these wonderful, picturesque, and piquant contrasts that the charm of this spot lies. Great is Colorado Springs, and "H. H." is its prophetess; but there is but one Manitou, and modesty forbids me from naming his sworn and devout priestess, content "to glorify and enjoy him for" the fashionable season every year.

METHODIST TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A temperance meeting was held last evening at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, under the auspices of the Women's Temperance Union. Miss McDonald presided, and, after the usual introductory services of song and prayer, apologized for the absence of several speakers, who were detained by the inclemency of the weather. The meeting had been called, she said, for God. She had no doubt many of her auditors were ignorant of the magnitude of the work being carried on by the Women's Temperance Union. The speaker hoped her audience would be sympathetic. She had rather have an audience of two people who were with her, heart and soul, than 2,000 who were not interested in the object for which she labored. The speaker next gave several illustrations showing the evils of intemperance, and the immense amount of labor necessary for its subjugation, and concluded by exhorting her audience to pray without ceasing.

Mrs. Moore was the next speaker. She became a member of the Eighteenth Street Church thirty years ago, she said, but had never been interested in the temperance movement until recently. She did not believe in temperance meetings as they were formerly conducted. She had visited a number of saloons, but had never been insulted, and believed that more good results could be obtained by prayer than any other method.

Mrs. Bartone was next introduced. She had received a letter from the wife of a Methodist minister in an adjoining State, she said, asking the prayers of the Union for her son, who was a hopeless drunkard. She believed that there were thousands of instances similar to the case she had mentioned, which were kept concealed from the knowledge of the public. The speaker said she had had very little experience in temperance meetings, but believed that they would be productive of much good, and could be made a means to stem the tide of intemperance which she said was flooding the land. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by singing the Doxology.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

THE OSWEGO DISTRICT—AFTER THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—A REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY—THE THIRD TERM MATTER—THE CONVENTION ON WEDNESDAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UTICA, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

During my recent progress through the State many facts of interest concerning the present condition and purposes of the Republican Party have been gathered which have not yet been stated, and which are necessary to a full knowledge of the situation. But there has been a necessity to speak at various times of local troubles in several sections of the State, and there is occasion first to speak of the present condition of affairs in these localities. So far as I have been able to ascertain, there has been little or no decided change in any of these places except Oswego. When writing from that county some days ago, I expressed the opinion that Col. Warner was too good a Republican to be caught in the Democratic trap which had been set for him by Willard Johnson, and become an independent candidate for Congress, after having been fairly defeated in the nominating convention. The event has fully justified the prediction, for it is now authoritatively announced that Col. Warner will not be a candidate, and the intrigues of Johnson have thus been signally defeated. This decision of Col. Warner renders the Republican Party in the district unanimous, and makes it certain that the First Assembly District of Oswego will be carried. This is the more especially true since Mr. George B. Sloan has yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the best men in the party, both in the district and out of it, and has consented to be a candidate. It is also stated by his most immediate friends that Gen. James W. Husted has now positively declined to permit the use of his name for Lieutenant Governor, but will return to the Assembly. This decision secures the Third Westchester District, and makes the party certain of an additional member. But these, so far as I am at present informed, are the only changes in the probable complexion of the Assembly. As stated in previous letters, however, there is little or no danger of losing the Cayuga District, concerning which mention has been made, and hopes are entertained that the Steuben District, which was placed in doubt by recent complications, will be saved. The party has been strengthened by the action of the Democratic Convention in nominating Dorsheimer for Lieutenant Governor. Stephen T. Hayt, of Steuben, one of the strongest Liberals in the State, was a candidate for the place, and was stoutly urged by his friends in his county, but he received so small a vote that it seemed the convention almost intended to put a slight upon the Liberals of Steuben. Some of them, at least, seemed to take this view of the matter, and left Syracuse with the ardor for Democracy considerably cooled. Nor was the disgust at the Democratic treatment of Liberals confined to Steuben, for Gen. Ed. F. Jones, of Broome, another Liberal candidate for Lieutenant Governor, also left for his home soured and disappointed. Promises had been made him by leading Democrats, which were not kept. Like many others who have been placed before conventions, he had great expectations, for which there were never any better foundation than the promises of politicians. But in the case of the Liberals this reflection does not make the result any more pleasant, and consequently Democracy does not appear so enchanting to them as it did. Dorsheimer had few warm friends among the Liberals, and his nomination has caused more disgust than delight among those without whose aid the Democrats admit that their ticket cannot be elected. The effect of the action of the Democratic Convention will, therefore, be quite certain to be excellent, and especially in several of the close and doubtful Assembly districts. It can at least be said, with entire truth, that matters in this respect are better, throughout the State, than they were last week. It only depends upon Republican energy and tact to have them improve constantly from this time until the election, and thus make sure of a good working majority in the Assembly.

Thus much having been said on a point which is of vital interest and importance, it now remains to give the sentiment of the party as it has been found upon leading issues of the day. Concerning the financial question there is no diversity of opinion, and to meet the approbation of the party the Utica platform must speak to the same effect and as frankly and clearly as did Gov. Dix in his admirable special message to the Legislature last Spring. It is quite probable that on this question the platforms of the two parties will be identical in spirit, but there is a general hope that the Republicans will not descend to the claptrap form of expression in which the Democrats indulged in the document put forth at Syracuse on Thursday. In regard to one other matter which is engaging public attention I have made diligent inquiries, and I have found no Republican who does not laugh at the idea of a third term as an apparent absurdity and impossibility. There may be some who entertain different views, but it has not been my fortune to meet them. And I have not neglected to obtain the sentiment of Federal office-holders on this point. In the freedom of private conversation they have talked freely on this matter, and have unqualifiedly denounced the whole thing as nonsensical on its face. It would hardly be fair to these gentlemen to use their names without their permission, which has not been asked, but no harm can be done by giving the substance of their conversation. In one county a Collector of Internal Revenue said that, in his opinion, Gen. Grant would not ask for a third term, but if he did, and the Republicans nominated him, he would be beaten worse than Greeley was in 1872. The American people, he said, would submit to nothing of the sort, and he was convinced of this fact from his intercourse with the people of his district, and he was sure that on a point of this kind the opinion of one locality was that of the whole country. "If," he continued, "advocacy of a third term is made the test for holding office, I shall surrender my place, rather than disgrace myself and help ruin my party by holding office upon such a tenure." Like opinions were expressed by several gentlemen holding important offices, and one, a postmaster, was especially emphatic in his condemnation of the idea. According to this gentleman, to even entertain the proposition was dangerous, and to adopt it would be treason to the country and the certain destruction of the Republican Party. Other Federal office-holders who have been among the most faithful and efficient workers for the Republican cause ever since the foundation of the party expressed similar opinions, and, as I said before, I found no one who would in any way admit the possibility of a third term. There is some diversity of opinion concerning the propriety of the Utica Convention saying anything on this point. Many believe that it is so grotesquely absurd as to be unworthy of occupying the attention of the convention for a single moment, but others declare that an end should be put to the whole thing at once by New-York following the example of Pennsylvania, and speaking upon this subject in a way that the sentiment of the party cannot be mistaken. Since the action of the Oneida Congressional Convention there is no impropriety in stating that Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, one of the most distinguished and influential of the Representatives of the State in Congress, makes no secret of his determined opposition to a third term, and of his conviction that as a matter of policy, if from no higher consideration, the Utica Convention should place itself squarely on record in this matter.

Whatever may be the action of the Convention on this point, or whether there is no doubt whatever among the Republicans concerning the result of the pending contest, they heartily agree with the sensible and candid Democrats that there is hardly the slightest chance of preventing the election of the entire Republican State ticket. The Democratic ticket is now before the people, and the Republican has already been so strongly indicated by public opinion that it can be given now with almost as much certainty as after next Wednesday, and the issues of the canvass are, therefore, almost as clearly before the people at the present moment as they will be at the close of next week. There is, of course, no doubt about the nomination of Gov. Dix, and the head of the ticket is therefore already selected. In regard to the second place there is some difference of opinion, but it must be admitted that Gen. Robinson has an excellent chance for renomination, which has been improved by the reported retirement of Speaker Husted from the field. It is, however, reported that Gen. Batcheller, of Saratoga, is a formidable competitor for the place, and that his friends have been making an active canvass in his behalf, so that the result for this position may be said to be still in some little doubt. In any case, however, the party is sure of an excellent candidate. If Gen. Robinson should be again named for Lieutenant Governor, the present incumbents of the other offices to be filled are pretty certain of renominations. These are Alexander Barkley, of Washington, Canal Commissioner; Thomas Kirkpatrick, of Cayuga, State Prison Inspector, and Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, of Oneida, Judge of Court of Appeals. The latter will, in any event, be named, for he has no competitor, and is in every way so eminently fitted for the place, and so superior to his antagonist on the Democratic ticket, that the convention cannot possibly commit the mistake of leaving him off the ticket. For the other two places new names will doubtless be presented, and until the contingency which I have mentioned is determined, it is not possible to say with certainty what the result will be. It may be mentioned that the election of a Democratic Prison Inspector would still leave the Republicans in control of the board, but that another success next year would place the prisons in possession of the Democrats. The election of a Republican Lieutenant Governor and Canal Commissioner would leave the Canal Board politically precisely as it is at present, under Democratic management; but success now would make redemption next year much more easy. The importance of presenting strong men for these places is, therefore, apparent, and is not likely to be overlooked by the convention.

It is hardly necessary to add that this city, as yet, presents no signs of the important gathering of next week. Some few delegates and members of the State Committee will be here by Monday evening, but Tuesday will be the great day for arrivals. By the evening of that day the greater number of the delegates and the outside crowd, which promises to be immense, will be in attendance, and the work of the convention will be commenced in earnest. All available room in the hotels has already been engaged, and future applicants have a prospect of roughing it to some extent. But the capacity of a hotel for absorbing humanity during convention time is not exceeded by that of a Third avenue car, and in some fashion all who come will be cared for. It is at least certain that all will get enough to eat, and the sleeping arrangements are not of so much consequence, for people don't go to conventions to sleep. And the time will be so brief that any inconveniences of this kind will not amount to much. Of late years Republican Conventions have concluded their labors in one day, and there is no reason now apparent why that of next week should be any exception to the rule. It is not likely that it will be, but that its business will be concluded on Wednesday at an hour which will enable the delegates to take the early evening trains for their homes, so that the great majority will only have one night here. The convention will meet in the large and handsome Opera-house, as in former years, and will be called to order by Hon. A. B. Cornell, as Chairman of the State Committee. This gentleman never inflicts a speech upon a convention, and the body is therefore sure of being set promptly at its work.

THE LATE MR. CHASE AND GOV. MORGAN.

THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE SUB-TREASURERSHIP IN 1864.

In the extracts recently printed in THE TIMES from the *Life of Salmon Portland Chase*, by Mr. Schuckers, Senator Morgan is placed in the position of exercising constraint upon the Secretary of the Treasury in the selection of a successor to Mr. Cisco in the Sub-Treasury. The following letters, which we find in the same volume, show that Mr. Morgan was not hostile to at least two of the gentlemen upon whom the choice of the Secretary fell:

MR. CHASE TO DENNING DUER, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1864.

* * * Will you accept the office of Assistant Treasurer?

Gov. Morgan and I have talked this matter over, and have concluded that your appointment is one fit to be made, and will both be gratified if you think it is one fit to accept. * * *

MR. CHASE TO JOHN A. STEWART, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1864.

* * * Since receiving your letter of the 10th of June I have been endeavoring to find some successor of Mr. Cisco, equal to the place, and possessed of the entire confidence of the public. As yet I have been unsuccessful, and, in conversation with Senator Morgan on the subject, he agreed to write you, urging your reconsideration of your declension. I have also written to Mr. Cisco expressing my sentiments. Let me urge you to reconsider your conclusion, and let your country in this exigency have the benefit of your services. * * *

MR. CHASE TO MR. CISCO.

WASHINGTON, June 26, 1864.

* * * Senator Morgan promised me yesterday, or the day before, that he would write to Mr. Stewart urging him to accept the post of Assistant Treasurer, so soon to be vacated by you. I have no doubt that he has done so. Please see him immediately and second Senator Morgan's endeavor. I should feel safe with him, and know not with whom else I should feel safe, or at least so safe. Let me know the result by telegraph to-morrow, that I may be able to act definitely on Monday. * * *

AN ODD-FELLOW'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of Charles Vandervoort, Grand Master of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York, took place yesterday from Odd-fellows Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. The remains had laid in state at the hall since the previous evening, where they had been taken from the residence of the deceased, No. 429 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street. The front of the building was appropriately draped in mourning, as were the corridors and stairways leading to the chamber in which the body had been deposited. A number of beautiful floral offerings were placed on the casket by the friends of the deceased. Among them was a large broken column composed entirely of white tube roses and cameleias, which had been sent by the members of the Ocean Lodge. The funeral services were opened with the singing of a dirge by the members of the German Saengerbund. Prof. Goodwin, the Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State then read the burial service, and followed it with a brief address, in eulogy of the deceased. The casket was then closed and borne down stairs to the hearse. Members of the lodges of the order belonging to this City, Brooklyn, Jersey City and vicinity to the number of 6,000, preceded the hearse, marching five abreast, and accompanied it to South Ferry, the members of the Ocean Lodge acting as body-guard. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where they were buried with the ceremonies of the order. The following members of the order acted as pall-bearers: Past Grand Masters C. V. Clarke, Meyer Stern, and E. S. Ralphs; Theodore Froment, S. W. Bratsfield, Charles Hoffman, and Robert Watts; George Smith and B. R. Millard; and Grand Patriarch John Galbraith, Past Grand Patriarch John Y. Savage, and Chief Patriarch Y. C. Wing.

GOSSIP FROM FRANCE.

THE LATEST VATICINATION OF VICTOR HUGO.

GUIZOT'S LAST ILLNESS—A NEW PEACE CONGRESS—A CHARACTERISTIC EPISTLE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Sept. 7, 1874.

"Being my birthday and the eighty-fourth year of my life," writes Evelyn in his diary on the 31st of October, 1704, "after particular reflections on my concerns and passages of the year, I set some considerable time of this day apart to recollect and examine my state and condition, giving God thanks, and acknowledging His infinite mercies to me and mine, begging His blessing, and imploring His protection for the year following." Three years ago as stanch a Protestant wrote in similar terms on completing his eighty-fourth birthday, and while giving thanks to God for personal blessings, went on to express his wish to do something for the cause of religion. In that year he procured the adoption of the new *credo* in the Protestant Synod of France, and thus perpetuated the traditions of the Church and the teachings of Martin Luther. Evelyn lived a little more than a year after the above entry in his diary; Guizot has survived three years the date of setting his house in order. The senile ambition of both men was to do something more for the good of humanity before being finally called from earth, and both undertook important works after all hope of living had gone, and after having committed themselves to God. But, owing to the want of facilities in his day, Evelyn's great work remained a fragment; M. Guizot has been enabled to bring out a volume a year of the history he began at the age of eighty-four. At eighty-seven he has brought it down to the time of Louis XIII., and when stricken down a few days ago was rapidly approaching the *Grand Monarque*. How anxious all are to see this history brought down to the death of Louis XVI. can be imagined. It is at that point that M. Guizot's history should end. From that point nothing great could be expected from M. Guizot. Passion would then begin to enter the work. To oppose the theories of Thiers has been the dream of years with him in all that concerns the revolution of 1793; and to diminish the grandeur of the Bonapartes one of his most ardent desires. Nothing in the writings of Thiers ever annoyed him more than the latter's glorification of the first Napoleon. Nor could he do full justice to Louis XVIII., since he first began the work of opposition during the Restoration; and how could he write impartially of that Charles X., whose fall he caused, or of that Louis Phillippe for whose acts he was partly responsible. But the world has much to gain in case M. Guizot is spared long enough to bring his history down to 1792. Unfortunately we have now little hope that he will be able to complete the century of Louis XIV., of which Voltaire was the most eminent historian. Ill-shaped news comes to us from Val-Richer. M. Guizot has lost his strength, and it is only at intervals that he can bring his mind clearly upon his work. Every afternoon he had to be forced out to take his exercise, between two of his people, and mortal fatigue was rapidly gaining upon his body. Such were the reports which came a week ago, and the other day worse news followed. M. Cornelis De Witt and M. William Guizot were summoned hastily to Val-Richer, and the most eminent medical men of Paris were telegraphed for at once. To-day we hear that there is but feeble hope. Yet, this is not the first time that M. Guizot has been reported at the last extremity, and it is barely possible that he may recover from this very serious attack.

HUGO ON THE FUTURE.

A Congress of peace and of liberty is about to meet in Geneva. Naturally a letter from Victor Hugo was desired, and it was obtained without any great difficulty. It appeared in the *Rappel* of yesterday. Note the date:

PARIS, 4th September, 1874.

A Messieurs les Membres du Congrès à Genève:

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC OF EUROPE: You have been kind enough to desire my presence at your Congress of Geneva. It is a source of regret to me that I cannot accept your invitation, which honors me. If I were permitted at this hour to pronounce a few words among you, I should add, and, I think, without protests on your part, upon the grand question of universal peace, new reserves to those which I indicated, five years ago, at the Congress of Lausanne. To-day that which was then the bad has become the worse; a redoubtable aggravation has taken place; the problem of peace has been complicated with an immense enigma of war. The *quidquid delirant reges* has produced its effect. Adjournment of all fraternities; where there was hope there is menace; we have before us a series of catastrophes which engender each other and which must be exhausted; we must go to the end of the chain. This chain two men have forged, Louis Bonaparte and William, pseudonyms both, for behind William there is Bismarck, and behind Louis Bonaparte there was Michiavelli. The logic of violent acts never gives itself the lie; despotism is transformed, that is to say renovated, and is displaced, that is to say, fortified; the military Empire has ended in the Gothic Empire, and from France has passed into Germany. To-day there is the obstacle, all that which was done must be undone. There is between us and the future a fatal interposition. We can no longer get a glimpse of peace unless across a shock of arms and beyond an inexorable combat. Peace, alas! is always the future, but it is no longer the present. All the actual situation is a silent and sombre hatred. Hatred of the blow (*soufflet*) received. Who has been struck? The whole world. France slapped in the face, and redness mounts to the brow of all peoples. It is an affront given to the mother. Hence hatred. Hatred of vanquished and of victors; old eternal hatred; hatred of people for kings, for kings are the victors of which the people are the vanquished; reciprocal hatred, and with no other issue but the duel. Duel between two nations? No. France and Germany are sisters; but a duel between two principles, Republic and Empire. The question is posed; on one side the Germanic Empire, on the other the United States of Europe. The encounter of these two principles is inevitable; and from this moment we can see in the future the two fronts of battle on one side the kingdoms, on the other the *patries*. May this terrible duel be long retarded! May another solution be brought to the light of day! If the battle opens, men, alas! will be found on both sides. Lamentable conflict! What an extremity for the human species! France cannot attack a people without fratricide; a people cannot attack France without parricide. Inexpressible anguish of the heart! We, preparers of future events, should have desired another issue; but events do not listen to us; they go to the same goal as ourselves, but by different means. Where we employ peace they employ war. For unknown motives they prefer fighting solutions. What we do in a friendly way they do by violence. Providence has *brusqueries*. But it is impossible that the philosopher should not be profoundly saddened. That which he recognizes with pain, that which he cannot deny, is their necessity, their fatality. There is an algebra in disasters. These facts I resume in few words. France has been diminished. At this hour she has a double wound—wound in territory, wound in honor. She cannot remain thus. We cannot keep Sedan. We cannot sleep upon that. No more can we sleep upon the tearing away of Metz and Strasbourg. The war of 1870 began by an ambuscade, and ended by a conflict. Those who struck the blow have not seen the counter-blow. This is the fault of statesmen. They are lost amid the glitter of their victories. He who sees force too much is blind to right. France has the right to Alsace and Lorraine. Why? because Alsace and Lorraine have the right to France. Because peoples have a right to light, and not to night. At this moment everything tips toward gloom. Serious disorder. This rupture of equilibrium ought to cease. All the peoples feel it, and are disturbed by it. From this comes universal uneasiness. As I said at Bordeaux, from the Treaty of Paris the wakefulness of the world began. The world cannot accept the diminution of France. The solidarity of peoples, which would have made peace, will make war. France is a sort of human property. She belongs to all, as did formerly Rome, as did formerly Athens. We cannot insist too much upon these realities. See how the solidarity breaks out. The day France had to pay five milliards the world offered her forty-five. This fact is more than an act of credit, it is an act of civilization. The five milliards paid, and Berlin is none the richer, Paris none the poorer. Why? Because Paris is necessary and Berlin is not. That alone is rich which is useful. In writing this I do not feel myself a Frenchman, but a man. Let us see the situation as it is, without illusion as without anger. It was said: *Delenda Carthago;* it should be said: *Servanda Gallia.* When France is wounded civilization bleeds. France lessened, the light is weakened. A crime against France has been committed; the kings have made France submit to as great a quantity of murder as is possible against a people. This bad action of the kings the kings must expiate, and from this war will come; and the people must repair it, and from that will come fraternity. Reparation will be federation. The solution is this: The United States of Europe. The end will be for the people—that is to say, for Liberty; and for God—that is to say, for Peace. Let us hope. Dear fellow-citizens of the universal fatherland, receive my cordial salutations.

VICTOR HUGO.

After the gigantic effort required to translate this ponderous document I think that I am entitled to be excused from trying to explain it. If there is an algebra in disaster, it may possibly contain rules by which the above problem can be worked out algebraically. It must be confessed that if this had been presented to us as a translation from the Cuneiform language found upon antediluvian tablets in the East, we should all feel as enthusiastic over it as the Peace Brothers of Geneva doubtless do. Victor Hugo says that he was once Moses, but if he wants to set up for the Hebrew lawgiver, and make good his claim, he must express himself in clearer language than the above. At least Moses knew how to write good English, or what would make good English, and that is more than can said of the Moses *dit* Victor Hugo.

A BLIND SIGHT-SEER.

The blind King of Hanover has returned to Paris to have another look at the art treasures of the city, for, although an indefatigable sight-seer when with us a year ago, he could not get through all there was to be seen. This may seem an odd way of speaking of a blind man, but there is not much exaggeration about it. King George sees with the eyes of his daughter, who has a faculty possessed by few. With her father upon her arm, she enters a museum or any public place and begins a conversation in a low, running voice, giving in few words a general idea of the room and of the people in it, then going into details as they go on. The King enters like a man with good eyes, and, when on his daughter's arm, never fails to return the salutes addressed to him from whatever direction they may come. It is evident, therefore, that there is some system of telegraphy known to the two, and from long habit the King has become so expert that he rarely makes a mistake. At a soirée he is led up to the host or hostess, bows at the right moment, and goes through the ceremony with all the ease of a man who can see. He even pays most unexpected compliments, when the daughter, without saying a word, telegraphs that a lady is young and beautiful; and when surprise is expressed King George gallantly replies that he sees with his soul. When I saw him at the Louvre I longed for an opportunity to hear what the Princess said as they went from picture to picture, the King looking intently upon the wall, but could hear nothing but a low hum too indistinct to be comprehended by ears less attentive than those of her father. Her language cannot be understood by others, even when not spoken with the usual rapidity. It is very touching to see the love and devotion of this young Princess.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS EVENING'S PROMISE.

"The Sphinx" will be represented at the Union Square Theatre, this evening, for the first time in the United States. At Booth's, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams are to act in "Connie Soogah." At Wood's Museum, Mr. E. L. Davenport enters upon an engagement, to-night, in "Richelieu." The regular season at the Bowery will commence this evening, "Macbeth" being the play. Finally, the lovers of music are to be reminded that this night's "Scandinavian" programme at the Central Park Garden is the last but one Mr. Thomas' forces will interpret there until next summer.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

They have revived "Dinorah" at the Paris Opera Comique....*Galignani* writes as follows concerning the Paris Varieties: "This house has brought out a new comedy-vaudeville in four acts, by MM. Delacour and Louis Leroy, entitled "Les Mormons à Paris." It is a broad, extravagant farce, but calculated to excite roars of laughter. *Albert Savarin*, a young Paris advocate, during a journey which he makes to the Salt Lake in America to study the Black Code, has married five women, according to the matrimonial law in vigor among the Mormons. On returning to Paris, he has contracted a serious alliance, and the wedding-fête takes place at the Grand Hotel, simultaneously with a banquet given by some Americans to an apostle of the Mormons who has come to Paris to make proselytes. *Savarin* meets in the saloons the *Rev. Mr. Jonathan*, who announces to him that he has espoused three of his (*Savarin's*) wives, making thirty-five in all, but that the two others who refused him have come to France to discover their fugitive husband, and that they are then lodging in the hotel. The young Parisian is thinking of taking to his heels when one of his former wives bars his passage and summons him to renew the first conjugal contract. He escapes, however, and thinks his miseries at an end, when he recognizes in the waiting-maid of his mother-in-law his second *Eurydice*. This last lady makes a great clamor, and discloses to the parents the polygamy of their son-in-law. Then comes an action for a separation, and the action is removed to the Palais de Justice, in the shop of a vendor of costumes. By a series of incidents too long to enumerate, *Savarin*, the uncle of the bride, and the mother-in-law, all three find themselves invested in counsellor's robes, and improvise a tribunal which judges the case in litigation. This act, irresistibly comic, is a real windfall, and decided the success of the piece. Grenier may count the part of *Savarin* as one of his best creations; he had to support the chief weight of the piece, and he acquitted himself like a true comedian. Baron also had great success in the rôle of *Duboulloy*, an old rake who has always been terrified at the idea of a single wife, but who eagerly cherishes a proposition to take a dozen all at once. Mlle. Berthe Legrand acted extremely well as *Eva*, one of the Mormon wives, and the piece is sure to have a long run."....The Gymnase has revived the "Séraphine" of Sardou. The last time we witnessed that work, says *Galignani*, was about two years back at the Cluny, where it had a fair run, and served for the reappearance of Mme. Roger-Solié on her return from Russia. The new cast of the parts at present is respectable, and that is all. To personate the bigoted coquette who gives her name to the piece, Mme. Fromentin is deficient in the dramatic vigor required for the act where her pretty perfidies and grand hypocrisies are all suddenly unmasked. We have to ask M. Pujol, who is good as *Admiral de Montignac*, how long it is since French naval officers wore moustaches? Mlle. Legault is marvelously touching and sympathetic as the sacrificed *Yvonne*....The new drama which M. Sardou is writing for the Gaîté will be entitled "La Haine," and not "L'Officier de Fortune," as at first stated. The scene of it is laid in Sicily, about the middle of the fourteenth century. The piece will be read to the artists between the 10th and 15th September....It is not true, as rumored, that the Ministry has interdicted to the Opéra Comique the reproduction of Gounod's "Mireille." The rehearsals will commence on the return of Mme. Carvalho....Mme. Patti has arrived in Paris from Dieppe, and has hired from Mme. Tarbé des Sablons the small hotel in the Rue Boudreau, of which the latter is proprietor....The Paris musical journals state that the right of publishing the music of Lecoq's new comic opera, "Le Pré Saint-Gervais," has been purchased beforehand by the house of Enoch, of London, for the sum of 25,000 francs. The rehearsals at the Variétés Theatre will commence in September....Verdi is highly indignant at learning that his Requiem Mass has been executed at Ferrara in a circus, with quite insufficient soloists and chorus; at Bologna his work has been still more shamefully treated, as it has been given there with a simple piano-forte accompaniment. The composer has written to his publisher to ask if the law does not give him any protection against such abuses, and if so, to demand the most rigorous application of [illegible]

VOORHEES AND HENDRICKS.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) *Sentinel* recently, in speaking of Gov. Hendricks' speech, said: "In regard to the payment of the five-twenty-bonds Mr. Hendricks squarely repudiated the Voorhees platform, and adopted the ground which the *Sentinel* has maintained from the first." Whereupon the Terre Haute *Journal* remarks: "In reply we have to say that if Mr. Hendricks thinks he can afford to squarely repudiate the platform of the Indiana Democracy, unanimously adopted by the ninety-three counties of the State, he will speedily find how much he is mistaken. His insincere bid for Eastern support for the Presidential nomination will lose him Indiana. The *Sentinel* calls the platform of the Indiana Democracy the 'Voorhees platform.' This is far too much honor for Mr. Voorhees. He claims no such distinction; but we are authorized to say that he as squarely repudiates Mr. Hendricks in his open opposition to that platform as Mr. Hendricks can possibly repudiate Mr. Voorhees for his support of it. This a contest of ideas, and it will be fought out. Those who cannot support Democratic principles have no business in the party."

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Notice.

A check on Germania Bank, No. 265, dated Sept. 17, 1874, for $950, issued by Bond Street Savings Bank, indorsed, "pay order Charles Baldwin, J. P. Cooper, Secretary," was obtained by fraud, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

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MARRIED.

ANDREWS—HUME.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at St. Luke's Church, Darien, Conn., by Rev. Wm. French, Lieut. HENRY M. ANDREWS, U. S. A., of Elmira, N. Y., to CHARLOTTE S., daughter of Gilbert Langdon Hume.

BABCOCK—BROWN.—On the 3d inst., at the parish church, West Derby, by the Rector, Rev. Canon Stewart, assisted by Rev. Edward Green, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS BABCOCK, son of the late B. F. Babcock, to MARY LOUISA, daughter of the late F. C. Brown.

GLASS—JESSUP.—Thursday, Sept. 17, 1874, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Gainsha Anderson, D. D., EDGAR P. GLASS, of Syracuse, N. Y., to HENRIETTA B., daughter of B. T. Jessup, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ADEE.—On Sunday, Sept. 20, 1874, SAMUEL H. ADEE, in the 78th years of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, Furman av., near Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, 21st inst., at 1 P. M.

Body will be taken to Pleasant Valley for interment on Tuesday.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

BALLANTINE.—At Madison, N. J., Sept. 19, of cholera infantum, GERTRUDE SYMINGTON, daughter of Robert F. and Annie E. Ballantine, aged 9 months and 21 days.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 68 Front st., Newark, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUNKER.—On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 19, suddenly, WILLIAM E. BUNKER, in the 52d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the church corner of 5th av. and 19th st., on Wednesday morning, Sept. 23, at 10 o'clock.

CROCKER.—At Lenox, Mass., suddenly, on Sunday morning, ALICE, youngest child of William and Alice Crocker, of this City.

CORTELYOU.—At Annadale, Staten Island, Sept. 24, PETER C. CORTELYOU.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's paper.

FITCH.—On the 17th inst., at the residence of her son, Frank Fitch, in Mount Sterling, N. Y., PAULINA, widow of Dr. Cornelius R. Fitch, deceased, formerly of Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., aged 79.

HUNTTING.—Suddenly, at Jamaica, Long Island, HENRIETTA T., wife of Charles H. Huntting, and daughter of Mary A. Whitehead, of Elizabeth, N. J.

Notice of funeral in Tuesday's papers.

MASON.—The funeral of Miss ELIZA MASON, deceased on the 19th inst., will take place at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, the 22d inst., at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Friends of Alexander Fielder, and the brothers Congreve, please note.

METCALF.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 20, suddenly, MATTIE ISABEL, daughter of Benjamin F. and Zeroiah R. Metcalf, aged 15 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mrs. B. G. Wilder, No. 91 First place, on Wednesday, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PHIPPS.—In San Diego, Cal., on Friday, Sept. 18, JULIA, wife of George Phipps, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y.

REDFERN.—On Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874, JAMES WALKER REDFERN, of Stockport, England, in the 28th year of his age.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. Thomas W. Weathered, No. 142 South 9th st., Brooklyn, Eastern District, on Monday, 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

REYNOLDS.—On Saturday morning, UEL REYNOLDS, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 94 1st st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

THOMAS.—In Paris, France, on Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1874, ALICE GRIDLEY ABBOTT, wife of Addison Thomas, of Englewood, N. J., in the 24th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Grace Church, Broadway, corner of 10th st., on Monday, 21st inst., at 11 A. M.

VOORHEES.—At New-Utrecht, Long Island, on Sunday, 20th inst., PHEBE KATE, daughter of Albert V. B. and Joanna C. Voorhees, aged 9 years and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, on Tuesday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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POLITICAL.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE REGUlar Republicans of the Fourth Assembly District who voted for Thomas Brown and Capt. Joseph Hedfield vs. Nathan Hall and George Weed on last Friday evening, will be held at No. 204 East Broadway THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of preparing suitable resolutions.

HANS POWELL, President.

Dr. R. W. THOMPSON, Secretary.

MINNESOTA POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY UNITED AND HARMONIOUS.

PROBABLY THREE REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVES AND ONE SENATOR WILL BE ELECTED—THE OPPOSITION FRITTERING AWAY ITS MOST PROMISING OPPORTUNITIES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Monday, Sept. 14, 1874.

The past week has been one of unusual political excitement. The State Republican Convention and the Third District Congressional Convention were held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, while at Shakopee, in an adjacent county, was held the Democratic-Liberal-Anti-Monopoly Congressional Convention for the Second District, and the Republican Convention for the same on the same days. These four conventions attracted the attention of the people of the whole State, for it was felt that upon their action hung the fate of the Republican Party in Minnesota. As the opposition made some considerable successes in this State last year, and were very sanguine of a complete victory in this campaign, we do not hesitate to say that the most sagacious Republican leaders felt considerable anxiety for the result. But the loyalty of the people to the party of the people, and to those principles which have formed the basis of their political action for many years past, remained steadfast, and they emerge from the trials of the past week with perfect harmony pervading their ranks, with renewed faith in their party, and with redoubled courage to meet the issues of the day. A brief resumé of the issues of the week cannot fail to be of interest to those of your readers who are watching with feelings of anxiety the proceedings of the Republican Party in the different States.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

The State Convention was called upon simply to declare the policy of the party and to nominate candidates for Chief Justice and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. For a proper understanding of the deep interest which attached to these nominations it is necessary to state that on the death of Chief Justice Ripley, six or eight months ago, Gov. Davis appointed to his place Associate Justice Hon. S. J. R. McMillan, who had occupied a place upon the Bench for sixteen years. To succeed Justice McMillan Gov. Davis appointed George B. Young, of this city, Associate Justice. While Mr. Young is a very able lawyer, he is a young man of but little experience, not known outside of our city limits, and having done nothing to give him any degree of prominence. Our citizens, and, indeed, the Bar of the State, desired the appointment of Hon. F. R. E. Cornell, of this city, whose name is familiar to every resident of the State; who is a lawyer of large experience and high standing, and has served three terms as Attorney General. Gov. Davis set his heart upon securing the nomination for Mr. Young, while the people were equally determined to have Cornell. The interest in the canvass, therefore, became intense, the Governor apparently feeling conscious that his chances for the United States Senate depended upon the indorsement of his appointees by the State Convention. The caucus the night before the convention revealed the fact that Gov. Davis was the worst beaten Executive that ever issued a grasshopper proclamation, as his appointee could poll but fourteen votes out of 156. As a consequence his name was withdrawn, and McMillan and Cornell were nominated by acclamation. Gov. Davis is very much chagrined at this action, as it foreshadows his defeat in the Senatorial contest.

The platform adopted by the convention, (sent you by telegraph,) is a very explicit document, pledging the support of the Minnesota Republicans to all the advanced ideas of the party. It reaffirmed the resolution of last year denouncing the salary grab and all who participated in that plunder, which was generally unexpected, inasmuch as Dunnell, one of the grabbers, has succeeded in getting a renomination, and Averill, who took the money and voted against the repeal of the bill, was seeking a renomination. But the harmony which pervaded the convention, together with the strong, explicit platform adopted, was most gratifying to all present.

Both Senators were present in the city, and, being called before the convention, made short but stirring addresses. Senator Ramsey pointed out what had already been accomplished by the Republican Party, carrying the country successfully and economically through the greatest rebellion the world ever saw, and restoring peace and prosperity to the land; this could only have been accomplished by an Administration which had a strong party organization behind it. The exigencies of the future demanded of the Government a strong, forcible, economical administration of the affairs of the country, and this could only be achieved through a strong party organization. He asked where such organization could be found outside of the Republican Party. His speech was enthusiastically cheered, it being a concise summing up of the leading issues of the day, and the necessity which exists for preserving the integrity of the Republican Party.

Senator Windom followed in a similar strain. Alluding to the charges of fraud and corruption against the Republicans, he asserted, and challenged controversy, that no government had ever been administered with so small a percentage of stealings in proportion to the great amounts and vast interests with which it was charged, as ours had been by the Republican Party. He then branched off into an explanation of his pet transportation scheme, dilating upon that portion of it which refers especially to the development of the North-west.

THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

On Thursday the Third District Congressional Convention assembled in this City for the purpose of nominating a successor to Gen. John T. Averill as our representative in Congress. Gen. Averill was a candidate for a renomination, his opponent being Col. William S. King, of this city, for six years Postmaster of the House of Representatives. Gen. Averill made a vigorous fight, visiting in person many of the counties in the district, and attending the preliminary caucuses. Col. King was not idle, by any means, and between them both an excitement upon the question was created which has never been equaled in this district. This is a very hard district to canvass, as it comprises fully one-half the entire area of the State, and includes all the thinly-settled border, or "half-breed" counties. The only fault to be found with Gov. Averill was his back-pay record, which included voting for the measure, defending it in a letter to his constituents, and voting against its repeal, when the State Convention had instructed him to pursue a different course. Still, his course in the matter was so open and manly, and he is so highly respected by the people, that in spite of all no candidate less popular than Col. King could have made head against him. But Mr. King, during his six years in Washington, has acquired an influence, standing, and popularity which has made him of more service to Minnesota and the North-west than any member of our delegation. Add to this his open, frank, hearty, jolly personality peculiarly a Western free-and-easy declaration of the social equality of all men, and he became a foeman worthy of Gen. Averill's steel, (not back pay.)

The caucus of delegates Wednesday night showed clearly that Col. King had a majority of the delegates, and Gen. Averill expressed his willingness to withdraw. But the delegation from his county would not permit this till a mooted question regarding the representation of Ramsey and Hennepin Counties was settled. These are the strongest counties in the State, embracing respectively the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. This matter had not been satisfactorily adjusted when the convention was called to order on Thursday, but the first vote indicated so unmistakably that Col. King and Hennepin County were largely in the majority, that the organization was conceded to them. This settled the question of supremacy in favor of Minneapolis. St. Paul gracefully yielded, withdrew Gen. Averill, Col. King was nominated by acclamation, and perfect harmony was restored. The resolutions adopted simply indorsed those of the State Convention, which carried with it a denunciation of the salary grab, which had proved fatal to Gen. Averill. Col. King made a most acceptable speech to the convention, wherein he pledged himself especially to the support of the cheap transportation measures, so necessary to the development of this section of country. Thus these two conventions harmonized conflicting interests, the diversity of which had portended the defeat of the party in the State. The result is a better feeling among all Republicans, a strong, hearty unity in the party, and an assurance of a Republican victory this Fall.

SECOND DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic-Liberal-Anti-Monopoly Convention of the Second District was held at Shakopee on Wednesday. Its only object was to present a Congressional candidate who could beat Major H. B. Strait, the present Republican incumbent. Mr. Strait is not a strong man in his district, although he has made a satisfactory working member. Personally, he is not popular, and it was generally admitted, even by Republicans, that he would be defeated if the opposition nominated a strong man. The most prominent person talked of before the convention was Hon. Ava Barton, who was the Liberal candidate for Governor last Fall. State Senator McDonald also tried to capture the convention by surreptitiously publishing an astounding report regarding defalcations, alleged against Ex-Auditor Charles McIlrath, Republican. But the report fell still-born, as did the hopes of McDonald for the nomination. The convention, however, set these and two or three other aspirants aside, and conferred the nomination upon E. St. Julien Cox, the weakest man they could find in their ranks. Cox is a sort of George Francis Train, or Stephen H. Branch of "Alligator" fame, and constitutes an inexhaustible butt for ridicule. His nomination is attributed to Strait's tactics, and insures the election of the latter. At the Republican Convention in this district, on the following day, Liberty Hall, editor of the Glencoe *Register*, contested with Major Strait for the nomination, but as he only received 14 votes to Strait's 64, the latter was declared unanimously nominated. His election may be considered as a foregone conclusion, as the Democrats already express great dissatisfaction with Cox. Indeed, so general is this dissatisfaction, that Cox has written a letter, saying that if ten delegates will sign a call for the reconvening of the convention to consider the matter he will abide by its action.

THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Mr. Dunnell has been renominated in the First District, where he is opposed by Judge Waite, a Democrat in good standing. Dunnell was one of those who received the back pay, but as he is an indefatigable worker while his opponent is not, the chances are in his favor for being elected.

HOW IT LOOKS GENERALLY.

We feel that as Republicans we are greatly to be congratulated in having brought harmony and unity out of what promised to be serious dissensions and schisms. We regard it now as assured that the next Legislature will be Republican by a larger majority than we had last year, which will secure the election of a Republican United States Senator to succeed Senator Ramsey. Mr. Ramsey hopes to be his own successor, but will have to contest for it with Gov. Davis and Ex-Gov. Austin, while there are half a dozen others who hope that some chance will throw the prize to them. All three of the gentlemen named are residents of St. Paul, which fact may possibly beat them all, as the remainder of the State is getting somewhat tired of the political grip which their politicians have had on the State ever since it was a territory. There are indications that a combination may be formed which may result in the selection of a Senator from some other section.

THE M'ILRATH INVESTIGATION.

The country has been informed of charges of large defalcations which, a Legislative committee alleges, have been discovered to have been perpetrated by Ex-Auditor McIlrath. The facts are that a Legislative committee, of which Senator McDonald, a Democrat, was Chairman, has been investigating affairs in the Auditor's office. Having prepared their report, before submitting it to the Governor as required by their instructions, Senator McDonald caused it to be published as Democratic capital to be used in the coming campaign, and by means of which he hoped to secure a Congressional nomination. But the report, being based entirely on *ex parte* testimony, and impeaching the character of a man than whom none stands higher in the estimation of our people, failed to produce even a ripple of excitement. It charges that the State lost something like $100,000 by maladministration in the Auditor's office during the twelve years of Mr. McIlrath's incumbency. It is not alleged that he is a defaulter to this amount, but that, being in collusion with certain lumbermen in disposing of pine land and "stumpage," the State was a loser by his acts. This whole pine land business has been in the utmost confusion ever since the State came into possession of it. Much of it was unsurveyed, so that it was impossible to know what the State did own, and many of the Auditor's transactions were with lumbermen who were accused of trespassing upon the State lands. It has of necessity been a helter-skelter business. Men have been permitted to go into the woods to cut pine, and it was a chance if they made expenses out of it. If they did, they usually paid all the State demands; if they did not, why the State lost nothing. As the case stands, it is impossible to judge whether Mr. McIlrath has been guilty or not. If he has, there will be no sympathy for him. He will be exposed and punished by the Republican Party, which gave him his official position. He has already been presented to the Grand Jury, and it is probable that an indictment will be found against him. This is what he wants. He denies publicly all the charges of the committee, and expresses an anxiety to meet them where he can be heard in his own defense, which privilege was denied him by the legislative committee, run by a Democratic Chairman.

CROPS AND THE WEATHER.

The grasshoppers did not hurt us much after all. Our surplus wheat crop last year was twenty-eight millions of bushels, and this year it will fall short of that only about one million bushels. We are not likely, therefore to need much help for the "starving" about which our grasshopper Governor was so clamorous a short time since. The weather has been perfectly delightful up to the present time, with a sufficiency of rain and an abundance of sunshine. Usually we have frost by this time, but as yet have no had symptom of it. As a consequence our corn crop will be unusually fine. Farmers are a little dissatisfied with the low price of wheat, and, hoping for better rates, will hold on to it for a time. This will tighten up the money market somewhat, probably, but we do not anticipate a hard winter.

MANUFACTURES.

REPORTS FROM MAINE AND RHODE ISLAND—THE TEN-HOUR LAW IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The manufacturers of Lewiston, Me., according to the statements made at the annual meeting of the corporations, Thursday, have not done a profitable business during the year, and the Fall trade is inactive. However, the stockholders are not inclined to take a gloomy view of the situation, and they anticipate a gradual change for the better. There are in Lewiston ten cotton mills and five woolen mills, with an invested capital of $7,750,000, consuming 35,000 bales of cotton per year, employing 7,544 hands, and distributing over $3,000,000 in Lewiston per year, chiefly to labor, producing 35,000,000 yards of goods and nearly 3,000,000 of grain bags. The total value of the manufactures last year was $11,500,000.

The Providence *Journal* of Saturday says: "The unwonted depression in the price of the staples produced in this vicinity has caused much uneasiness for some time. It has been the prevailing opinion that a curtailment of production was absolutely necessary to conserve the great interests of the State. It is unfortunate that manufacturers are generally unwilling to bear their appropriate share of the disadvantages of stopping or running on short time, and continue to run in spite of loss. We are glad to learn that there is now a generous feeling prevailing, and that there is a strong probability that there will be a general concurrence in the adoption of some measure of relief. It is clear that the public good calls for this."

In reference to the new ten-hour law in Massachusetts, the Springfield *Republican* says: "The act to regulate the hours of labor in manufacturing establishments, which was passed by the last Legislature, is to go into effect Oct. 1, and the various manufacturers are laying their plans accordingly. The act prohibits the employment, in any manufacturing establishment, of minors under the age of eighteen, and of women over that age, for more than ten hours a day, except to prevent the stoppage or interruption of the ordinary running of the machinery. It provides, however, that a different apportionment of the hours of labor may be made for the purpose of giving a shorter day's work for one day of the week, the aggregate hours of labor, however, not to exceed sixty per week. Any employer violating the law will be liable to a fine not exceeding $50 for each offense. The manufacturers, although not generally pleased with this change in their time-tables, take more kindly to it than do their employes, who, in most cases, will be obliged to suffer a diminution of wages, while the slight extra time gained will prove of but little value. In this neighborhood the new arrangement will chiefly concern the cotton, thread, and woolen manufacturers, as, on the short-time system, the paper manufacturers are employing but few of this class of operatives even ten hours a day. The weekly hours of labor in the former mills have for some time past been sixty-five, and in many instances the employes have been paid by the piece. The daily time-table for the first five days in the week has been from 6:30 A. M. to 12:15 P. M., and from 1 to 6:30 P. M., while on Saturdays the mills were closed at 4 P. M. There has been a general conference on the subject among the Holyoke manufacturers, who have also corresponded with manufacturers throughout the State, and the time-table, which will be very generally adopted at the beginning of the next month, will be as follows: From 7 A. M. to 12:15 P. M., and from 1 to 6 P. M., on the first five days in each week, and on Saturdays from 7 A. M. to 12:15 P. M., and from 1 to 4:30 P. M. The wages to be paid under the new arrangement will be in most cases proportionately the same as paid for eleven hours' labor, or, in other words, one-eleventh smaller than formerly. At the Merrick thread-mill, in Holyoke, where this legislation was anticipated, the employes have been paid by the hour since last November. The operatives who work by the piece will have a slight advantage over the others, as by more rapid labor they can many times make up for the deficiency in their earnings caused by the lessened hours. The women whose families are dependent on them for support will be the most inconvenienced by the new arrangement. In England, where the ten-hour law has been in operation for some time, there is a strong feeling against it, on account of its injustice to the female operative, and efforts are being made to have it repealed."

JEROME BONAPARTE.

The Baltimore *Sun* notes a fact occurring in the case of Garvey *vs.* Wayson, now on trial in the Circuit Court of Howard County, Md. In the progress of the cause, it says, a fine-looking young man of grave aspect, with an admirably-formed head, and a face full of intellectual expression, rose as one of the counsel in the cause to address the court. His voice, manner, and matter at once attracted attention. It was manifest that he was a person of more than ordinary capacity, and the inquiry among the audience became general. "Who is this young man?" An answer brought forth the fact that the speaker was Jerome Bonaparte, the second son of the deceased nephew of the great Napoleon, who had been but recently admitted to the bar, and was now making his maiden speech as a lawyer. The Court gave marked attention to his argument, and the lawyers and others present pronounced the effort an admirable one, and full of promise of future distinction.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, on Saturday, Sept. 19, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Edward H. Hobbs, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold for $5,500, to Adolph Kurries, the three-story brick store and tenement, with lease of lot 19 by 60 feet, No. 110 Eighth avenue, east side, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. The lease is dated May 1, 1864, term twenty-one years, and ground rent $225 per annum. At the Supreme Court sale of 1,126 Astoria, Long Island, lots, held by Messrs. Lawrence & Co., on Friday, Sept. 18, 428 lots were disposed of, at prices ranging from $80 to $250 per lot, or at an average, as near as we estimate, of about $150 apiece, making a total of $75,000. The property sold low. The sale will be continued on Thursday next.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange, for the week ending with Saturday, Sept. 19, was $99,170, as against $147,645 in figures for the previous week. All the sales made have been under court orders, and none of those effected call for very particular mention. The attendance at the Exchange, during the week, has been larger than of late, and considerable interest was evinced in the transactions, but as yet the market is dull and stagnant, giving no great promise of activity for the present.

The suburban sales of the week held have been as follows: Monday, Sept. 14, Barton, Westchester County, Jere. Johnson, Jr., auctioneer, 166 lots sold for $23,217. Thursday, Sept. 17, Unionville, Long Island, Hugh N. Camp, auctioneer, house and sixteen lots sold under foreclosure for $4,000. Friday, Sept. 18, Astoria, Long Island, E. A. Lawrence & Co., auctioneers, 428 lots sold under foreclosure for $75,000. Total value property sold, $102,217; total for previous week, $11,651.

Lespinasse & Friedman, No. 3 Pine street, report having sold at private contract a plot of eight full lots, four on Seventy-second street, north side, and four on Seventy-third street, south side, 300 feet east of Eleventh avenue, for $75,000. The private sale is also reported of a plot of thirteen lots, seven on Seventy-second street, north side, and six in rear of Seventy-third street, south side, 200 feet west of the Grand Boulevard, for $125,000.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions as far as announced for the present week are as follows:

To-day (Monday,) Sept. 21.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at the the Exchange, executor's sale, to close estate of Harvey G. Law, deceased, of the following valuable City property: One five-story brick building, with lot 19.10 by 31.4 by 18.6 by 33.9, No. 25 Fulton street, north-west corner of Water street, west side, 31.4 feet north of Fulton street, in rear of above.

By Wm. Kennelly, at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Sixty-seventh street, north side, 350 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 247.6 feet east of Sixth avenue.

Tuesday, Sept. 22.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of a house with three lots together forming a plot in size 72 by 116 by 108.2 by 94, on West One Hundred and Eleventh street, south side, 53 feet west of Tenth avenue.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingstone, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with lots, together in size 136.10 by 100, on Suffolk street, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street. Also, similar sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 124 West Forty-eighth street, south side, 265 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 94.4 by 25.2 by 97.6, on West Fifty-sixth street, south side, 150 feet west of Ninth avenue. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred Twenty-fourth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue, as widened.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 17.6 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-first street, south side, 160 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, at West Islip, near Babylon, Long Island, on the property, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of a number of villa plots, located on the new or Bay avenue running from the main south road of the town to the bay, distant from the village three-quarters of a mile, and within ten minutes' walk of two railway depots.

By Charles W. Rogers, at Manhasset, Long Island, on the premises of J. P. Travers, Esq., at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 100 desirable building lots, all handsomely located on high ground overlooking Long Island Sound, and ready for immediate improvement. Conveyances will meet parties attending auction at Great Neck depot, on the arrival of the 12 M. train from Hunter's Point.

By J. Masterson & Son and James M. Miller, at Rockland Lake, Rockland County, this State, on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of the Rockland Lake Land and Improvement Company, of the hotel property on the lake, and 400 acres of choice villa plots. Railway passes, for auction, can be obtained at the offices of the auctioneers, Nos. 1 and 4 Pine street.

Wednesday, Sept. 23.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot 20 by 102.2 on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, Commissioner's sale in partition, of a house and lot 35 by 91.9 on East Twelfth street, north side, 60 feet west of Avenue B, and of a house, with lease of lot 23 by 96.2 on Fourth street, south side, between Avenues A and B, known as No. 116 on map of Leandert's Farm.

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. J. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., at the Exchange, public auction sales of the following Brooklyn real estate: One three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick front house, 22 by 55, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 314 Union street, south side, between Smith and Court streets; one frame cottage house, with plot 100 by 100, on Central avenue, north-east corner of Elm street.

By Richard V. Harnett, at West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, at the railway depot, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of L. Dubrinet's estate at William's Bridge, and comprising sixteen valuable lots, with a hotel, store, and stable thereon, situate at the junction of the old Boston road and Elliott avenue.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of the house, 25 by 40, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 118 Morris street, between Warren and Van Vorst streets.

Thursday, Sept. 24.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel Seymour, Esq., Referee, of a plot of four lots together, in size 35.8 by 204.4 by 42 by 204.4, extending through from Seventy-eighth to Seventy-ninth street, 114.4 feet west of Ninth street.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of eight lots together in size 148 by 150, with improvements on First avenue, south-east corner of Thirty-eighth street, known as the Kipp's Bay Malt-house property.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Henry F. Pultza, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 28 by 78.10 by 25 by 66.2, on Third avenue, east side, 84 feet north of One One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at Astoria, Long Island, at Schneider's Scheutzen Park Hotel, at 11 o'clock, continuation Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, of valuable Astoria building lots.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., and J. M. Hindle, at Paterson, N. J., on the ground, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 400 very desirable building lots, the property of the estate of the late John R. Gould. These lots are situated on a mountain slope overlooking the Passaic valley, and are near the stations of the Paterson and Newark, and Delaware and Lackawanna Railroads, distant only one hour from this City. Special train, via ferry, from foot of Barclay and Christopher streets, at 10:45 A. M. Tickets at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

Friday, Sept. 25.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 90, on East Fiftieth street, south side, 120 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, Wm. Bruorton, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 200 by 100, on Sylvan avenue, south-east corner of Oxford place, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John R. Fellows, Esq., Referee, of one lot 25 by 75 on Second avenue, west side, 25.5 feet south of Forty-fifth street.

EXCHANGE SALE, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19,

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 three-story brick store and tenement and lease of lot No. 110 8th av., e. s., between 15th and 16th sts. lot 19x60, lease dated May 1, 1864, term 21 years, ground rent, $225 per annum $5,500

SUBURBAN AUCTION, FRIDAY, SEPT. 18.

ASTORIA, L. I.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

428 lots, situate respectively on Newton road, Grand st., Flushing av. and other streets, estimated average per lot, $150 .... $75,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Sept. 18.

Cherry st., n. s., 85 ft. w. of Rutgers st., 21x137.7; Cherry st., n. s., 64 ft. w. of Rutgers st., 21x90.1; George B. and Halsey R. Mead, Brooklyn, to Alanson T. Briggs, C. A. G.	$40,000
Elton st., s. s., 210.6 ft. w. of old Boston Road, 25x114.2, Morrisania; William Sinclair to Chauncey Smith, foreclosure	650
41st st., n. s., 366.8 ft. e. of 2d av., 50x98.9; John Wurthmann to Thomas Morrison, Queens County, N. Y.	39,000
78th st., s. s., 212.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.6x102.2; David Dinkelspiel and Henry Hyman to Edward Oppenheimer, C. A. G.	9,000
78th st., s. s., 247.6 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.6x102.2; David Dinkelspiel and Edward Oppenheimer to Henry Hyman, C. A. G.	9,000
78th st., s. s., 230 ft. e. of 2d av., 17.6x102.2; Edward Oppenheimer and Henry Hyman to David Dinkelspiel, C. A. G.	9,000
82d st., s. s., 144 ft. w. of Avenue A, 12.6x102.2; John N. Buttelmann to J. C. Julius Langbein	7,300
117th st., n. s., 244.6 ft. w. of 3d. av., 19-2x100.11; Charles McCoy to James Britt	12,000
Beach av., lot No. 79 map of East Morrisania, lying e. of Branch railroad, 50x100; John Gribben, Twenty-third Ward, to William F. Fitzpatrick	2,000
Morris av., s. w. corner Gouverneur st., 29.7x100; Alexander Christie to Anna Martha Reiss	1,400
1st av., n. w. corner 44th st., 100x175x100.5x175, foreclosure; Levi A. Fuller to David Jones	61,000
3d av., e. s., 75.5 n. of 54th st., 50x100; 55th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 3d av., 10x125.5; 55th st., s. s., 110 ft. e. of 3d av., 75x100.5, one plot; William Kramer to Adolph Goetz, Brooklyn, correction deed	Nom.
9th av., n. e. corner 73d st., 102.2x700; John Adriance to Robert Schell, one-fourth part	40,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AN EXCELLENT ENGLISH BASEMENT house, four-story, brown stone, in good repair, between 5th and Madison avs., and below 50th st. There are five bed-rooms, double drawing-room, reception and dining-rooms, laundry and kitchen, with good closets, bath, &c.; the house is 17x60 feet, and the lot 100.5 feet in depth; it is eminently suitable for a doctor or a small family; no stables or other nuisances can be built upon the adjoining property; the furniture can be bought with the house if desired. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HOUSE (CAEN stone front) for sale, on 48th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; was built for the former owner for his own use, in the best manner; has back stairs, &c., and is in good condition. The lot is leased from Columbia College at a low ground rental, and the property can be bought for less than the house can be built for. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st., and No. 35 East 17th st.

THE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES ON THE north-east corner of 5th av. and 40th st. are well worthy an examination, if only to see how much comfort and convenience may be comprised in so small a lot. For terms of sale, &c., apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. or No. 35 East 17th st.

FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, NO. 622 LEXINGTON AV., BETWEEN 53D AND 54TH STS., WEST SIDE, 20.10x50 feet; in fine order throughout; walls tastefully painted; water runs to top of house; fourth floor divided and finished like third; will be sold low for cash; mortgage $10,000; furniture sold with house if desired. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES, LOTS, FARMS, BUSINESS AND manufacturing property in New-York and Brooklyn, and on Long Island and Staten Island, for sale or exchange.

Also,

Dwellings furnished and unfurnished flats, stores, lofts, and rooms for business purposes, to let in Brooklyn and New-York. J. N. MYEKOFF, No. 21 Park Row.

NOS. 744 AND 746 5TH AV., AT GRAND ENtrance into Central Park.—New, superbly-built, finished, and planned 21 and 27 foot four-story high-stoop stone dwellings, with elegant dining-room extensions. For sale reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME THREE-STORY BROWN-stone house, newly painted and handsomely frescoed, in perfect order, with new and elegant furniture, ornaments, china, glass, &c.; location convenient and first class; price low and terms easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY TWENTY-foot house, with extension attached, for sale at a bargain, located on 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs. For permits, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

FOR SALE—VERY LOW, A DESIRABLE HOUSE IN 22d st., near 8th av., occupied by the owner; in fine order; will be sold for $22,500; has two-story dining-room extension. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 58 WEST 45TH ST.—FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop 20-foot brown-stone dwelling, frescoed, and in fine condition; price reasonable.
V. K. STEVENSON, JR.,
No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

THREE NEW FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS, less than one block from Central Park, will be sold at a bargain. Also No. 308 West 58th st., just thoroughly painted and frescoed. Apply to WILLIAM BEDELL, builder and owner, No. 308 West 58th st.

A FIRST-CLASS AND EXTRA WIDE ENglish basement house for sale in 22d st., just east of Broadway. Price reasonable.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5th av.—First-class full size four-story brown-stone house, for sale very low; possession.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

FOR SALE—NO. 144 WEST 49TH ST., THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house at auction, Oct. 1; peremptory sale to close an estate.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A HOME AS A PRESENT.—TEN NEAT TWO-story dwellings (now nearly completed) are to be distributed at a meeting of the lot purchasers in Garden City Park property at Real Estate Hall, No. 355 3d av., on Christmas Eve, 1874. NO EXTRA CHARGE. You pay but $5 monthly on your $150 lot, and have your chance GRATIS. Every sixty-fourth purchaser will receive a complete dwelling and the lot it now stands on. Come and see them. Free excursions daily at 9 A. M. from store, No. 355 3d av., and special train on Sundays at 11 o'clock from Long Island Railroad Depot at Hunter's Point, returning at 2:45 P. M. Free tickets and maps at Hitchcock's Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner of 26th st.

AT TARRYTOWN AND ALL ALONG THE HUDSON.—Furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages for sale and to let with immediate possession, at very reasonable prices and terms; maps, photographs, and full particulars with S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CHARLES W. ROGERS, Auct'r.

LARGE SALE OF
VERY ATTRACTIVE LOTS,
At MANHASSET, Long Island, Sept. 22.
CHARLES W. ROGERS
WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
TUESDAY, Sept. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.,
On the premises of J. P. TRAVERS, Esq.,
MANHASSET, Long Island,
100 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

In plots of two lots and upward, most eligibly located, overlooking Long Island Sound and Manhasset Bay, perfectly healthy, and within five minutes' walk of first-class public and private schools, four churches, stores, &c. Same distance of shore, with boating and bathing, clams, oysters, &c., in abundance. Also good fishing.

This sale is not a matter of speculation, but is for the purpose of developing the country and affording to those who wish to procure a permanent and pleasant home at a moderate cost an opportunity of doing so, on property which necessarily must double in value in a very short time. Title indisputable.

Conveyances will be at Great Neck depot on arrival of 12 M. train from Hunter's Point.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. in cash, and the auctioneer's fee of $5 per lot, to be paid at time of purchase. Forty per cent. to be paid on Oct. 22, at the office of J. P. TRAVERS & SON, No. 46 Beekman st., N. Y., at 10 o'clock A. M., when the usual deed will be given. Balance, 50 per cent., on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, to be given on delivery of deed.

For further particulars inquire of
J. P. TRAVERS & SON
No. 46 Beekman st., New-York, or of
C. W. ROGERS, Auctioneer,
Great Neck.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer,
No. 21 Park row and No. 37 Nassau st., New-York,
WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON
MONDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 o'clock, at
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of executors of H. G. Law, deceased,
The splendid New-York property,
No. 25 Fulton and No. 206 Water sts., both adjoining.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 12 o'clock, at
Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
Positive and peremptory sale of Brooklyn property,
No. 314 Union st., P. B. & B. S. B. house, with
modern improvements, 22x50x100; in fine order.
Central av., N. E. corner Elm st., cottage, residence, and
plot of 100 feet square, very desirable.
THURSDAY, Sept. 24, on premises at
Paterson, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad,
360 fine lots, part estate of John R. Gould, deceased.
Maps, terms, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the Main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two story, double; twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order, near to depot, churches, and school; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 41, New-York City, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.
ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

PARTITION SALE TO CLOSE THE ESTATE of Catharine Van Nest, deceased.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, the three-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house and lot, No. 144 West 49th st., between 6th and 7th avs., house 21.4x50, lot 107. Particulars at Auctioneer's office, No. 35 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET,
The entire DWELLING PART
of No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; contains six rooms and bath-room; abundant closet room; rent $700 per annum. Keys at Mr. KIELE'S, No. 78.
STORE, FIRST FLOOR, and BASEMENT of No. 127 Waverley place; rent $800 per annum; will rent separately.
CARPENTER SHOP, No. 45 Thomas st.; $20 per month.
BASEMENT STORE, rear ROOM, and wide HALLWAY, at No. 46 Hudson st. $400 per annum; just put in good order. Keys with GEO. SCHMIDT.
STORE, ROOM in rear of store, and front BASEMENT ROOM, at No. 131 Waverley place; rent $500 per annum.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, north-east corner 4th st.

TO LET OR LEASE—LARGE HOUSE NO. 20 Waverley place, on favorable terms; well arranged for a boarding-house. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO RENT—A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x50x100, situated on West 48th st., near 6th av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—NO. 26 WEST 25TH st., desirably located four-story high-stoop house, in good order; full-sized house and lot. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED AND IN PERfect order, three-story and basement brown-stone house, 17x50, No. 147 East 55th st.; rent, $200 per month. Apply on premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, BETWEEN Madison and 6th avs., 25x65, four-story, brown-stone, location unexceptionable, near 30th st. Address W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

TO LET.—HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 406 West 23d st., opposite London Terrace. Possession at once. Apply to J. M. GANO, No. 40 West 24th st.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Four-story high-stoop brown-stone house; open today. No. 371 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LEASE—STORE AND BASEMENT, BROADway, corner Amity st.; desirable location for drug store, or clothing, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE DESIRABLE STORE WITH BASEment and cellar, No. 19 John st.; well located for silver ware, jewelry, or other business. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, OR FOR a boarding-house, No. 44 West 14th st.; large building, desirably located. Apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-FRONT house, not less than twenty feet wide, in good condition; price from $30,000 to $40,000; must conform to present values; location between 4th and 6th avs. and 34th and 56th sts. Address, stating location and terms, W. V., No. 468 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE in good order, between 10th and 34th sts., 5th and 10th avs.; cost from $12,000 to $15,000; possession Oct. 1. Address METALS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY THOROUGHLY PROFIcient in the languages and music desires a position as governess in a family, or as companion to a lady. Address A., Box No. 19 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A YOUNG SWISS LADY, RECENTLY ARRIVED, speaking French, German, and English, desires a situation as companion to a lady, or to instruct and take charge of children. Address E. S., Post Office Box No. 233.

AT BONGRAND'S FRENCH OFFICE, NO. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st., before No. 495 5th av., families will find, as in the past, the most select help of all nationalities; German and Swedish girls wanted in numbers this day. No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of very desirable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters.

A VARIETY OF GOOD CAPABLE SERvants, of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City and country, at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 349 AND 349 4TH av., employers will find a large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also waiters, coachmen, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. A large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly with her work and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family, or chamber-work and plain sewing; City reference. Call at No. 154 West 28th st., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; can assist in dress-making and operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 106 West 24th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and tidy young woman, whom we can recommend as an efficient chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; is willing and obliging, and can furnish reference from last employer. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress.—By a very respectable young girl; very good chamber-maid and waitress; best City testimonials; country or City; sober, honest, neat, kind, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, removed No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A New-England girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; neat and capable of her duties; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—NURSE, &c.—BY two sisters, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Address No. 163 W. 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; understands dress-making thoroughly. Call at No. 512 Broome st., between South 5th av. and Thompson st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in a small private family, as chamber-maid and waitress; a home more than wages. Can be seen for two days at No. 343 9th av.; two pair stairs.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two North of Ireland Protestant girls, who desire a situation where they can do the work of a family between them; cook is an excellent bread and biscuit maker, and a first-class laundress; chamber-maid is a pleasing, well-tempered girl and a good waitress; both have good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st. corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman who is a good family cook; is a good bread baker and a superior laundress; can furnish unexceptionable references from her last employer. City or country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-experienced young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in superior style; is also a excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st, corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS A thorough cook in all branches; has best references as a capable, sober, and reliable person; understands washing, and will do it well. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class family cook; understands soups, fish, game, poultry, meats, vegetables, &c.; is a good bread baker and pastry-maker; understands a variety of desserts; best recommendations from last employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS PROfessed cook; understands all kinds French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; can serve party dinners and suppers; has several years' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT WOMAN, AS first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is sober and reliable; would go to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

Domestic Help.

We make no professions that we cannot fulfill.

We give employers every possible protection against unreliable and inefficient servants.

Servants are not recommended by us unwarrantably.

When required, we thoroughly investigate references.

Servants who disappoint invariably forfeit their office fee.

Our Agency is conducted on strictly honorable business principles.

We make most strenuous efforts to give satisfaction.

A fee is exacted from all our patrons, to which we claim we are in every way entitled, in consideration of our efforts in their behalf.

We maintain order, and have separate, cleanly, and well-ventilated rooms for employers and servants.

Special inducements are offered by us to obtain French, German, and Swedish servants.

Our steadily increasing business is the most satisfactory testimony of the public appreciation.

S. & E. V. ODELL'S Employment Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1852.
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—WAITRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—A private family giving up housekeeping, desires to obtain situations for three faithful and accomplished colored servants—cook, waitress, and chamber-maid. Apply at No. 10 East 43d st. on Monday, Sept. 21, between 1 and 6 o'clock.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY A young woman who is an excellent family cook; in city or country; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and will assist with the washing; can furnish excellent reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—BY TWO excellent Welsh girls, together, in a family as cook and laundress, and chambermaid and waitress; both good servants, and not afraid to work; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant woman as cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of family cooking; is willing to assist in the washing; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN, AS PROFESSED cook in a private family in City or country; can furnish the [illegible] City. Inquire [illegible] West 34th [illegible]

COOK.—[illegible] is a good [illegible] understands [illegible] to the country [illegible] East 26th st.

COOK.—[illegible] cook; [illegible] ing; is an [illegible] furnish the [illegible] Odell's agency [illegible]

COOK.—[illegible] er, and [illegible] and obliging [illegible] Office, No. [illegible]

COOK.—[illegible] spectable [illegible] ironer in a [illegible] at No. 263 [illegible]

COOK.—[illegible] objection [illegible] from last place [illegible] st., near B[illegible]

COOK.—[illegible] cook and [illegible] City reference [illegible] 3d av.

DRESS-MAKER.—[illegible] tent d[illegible] trimmer, a[illegible] more enga[illegible] families.

GOVERNESS—[illegible] experie[illegible] the care of [illegible] as governess [illegible] New-York o[illegible] furnished.

HOUSEKEEPER.—[illegible] wish [illegible] country; or address [illegible] 271 West 4[illegible]

HOUSEKEEPER.—[illegible] estant [illegible] family; be[illegible] *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—[illegible] without [illegible] erences a[illegible] in person if [illegible]

HOUSE-WORK.—[illegible] Protest[illegible] nice washe[illegible] generally u[illegible] wages mode[illegible]

LADY'S MAID.—[illegible] ble you[illegible] a thorou[illegible] chines; has [illegible] Apply at Be[illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] dress, o[illegible] dustrious [illegible] maid; is c[illegible] obliging, &c. [illegible] at Bookham's [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] superior [illegible] do up all ki[illegible] furnish unc[illegible] ployer. Ca[illegible] 34th st., cor[illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] woman [illegible] understand[illegible] laces, &c. [illegible] No. 340 4th [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] young w[illegible] ironer; can [illegible] class board[illegible] No. 106 6th [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] ant girl, [illegible] kinds of fin[illegible] years' refer[illegible] & Co.'s, No. [illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] compete[illegible] understand[illegible] once. Appl[illegible] tween 31st a[illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] understa[illegible] years' City [illegible] W. 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] cress, w[illegible] Room No. 1[illegible]

LAUNDRESS.—[illegible] place by [illegible] at No. 413 [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 1[illegible] East 13th st., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS solicits gentlemen's and family washing at her own house. Call on address Laundress, 106 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing by month or dozen; puffing, fluting, and all fineries done neatly; reference good. Call at No. 422 West 31st st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN ITALIAN woman, who is a first-class seamstress; also an excellent hair dresser and dress maker; in a private family; speaks French and Italian; can furnish the best of reference; can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan young woman, highly respectable, kind, neat, and obliging; experienced in the care of children; also make herself useful; country or City; wages moderate; good references. Call at Bookham's, removed No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman who is capable and willing to do chamber-work and waiting; is reliable and obliging; has best of recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid lady; can take the entire charge of her; can do plain sewing, and is a good reader; or would take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE and seamstress; works on sewing-machines; best of City references. Call or address for two days in the store No. 471 7th av., near 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS nurse and chamber-maid, or as chamber-maid and sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 103 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; best City reference. Call at No. 24 West 38th st., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl; is a thorough seamstress and dress-maker; fond of children; is neat and willing; the best of references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 103 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will help as maid of other work; reference. Call Monday at No. 313 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress, or would take a chamber-maid's place, or do the waiting and chamber-work of a small family; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS MET with reverses, a position as housekeeper or governess; or would write in an office. Address R. N., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed)
Rev. JOHN DOOLY,
General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

AN EXPERT SHORTHAND WRITER, GOOD penman; temperate habits; best of references; has had five years' experience as corresponding secretary, desires a like position in a fire, life insurance, or railroad office; no objection to the country. Address C., Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS PROFESSED COOK in a first-class private family; can furnish the best reference from present employer, who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—HOUSE-WORK.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty years, no children, with best recommendations; man can take care of horses, drive, milk, care cattle, do gardening and other work about a place; wife is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and can do up stairs work; also cars milk, make nice butter, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTful young married man, (no family,) as coachman or groom; understands the care of first-class horses and carriages; long experience; can milk and assist gardening; five years' City references; well recommended as honest, sober, industrious, and faithful. Address F. R., Box No. 231 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS coachman; is a first-class driver, and understands his duties thoroughly in every respect; has unexceptionable reference from present employer. Call or address I. T., for two days, No. 16 West 58th st., or at private stable, No. 128 West 54th st., before 9 A. M., and from 11 to 4 P. M.

COACHMAN, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a German Protestant man aged twenty-four years, who can drive well, take good care of horses, carriages, and harness; also, do gardening, milk, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN—LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman and gardener; would take care of a gentleman's place; wife first-class laundress; six and three years' reference. Call or address R. M., No. 66 6th av., from 12 to 4 P. M., for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, GARDENER.—BY A generally useful man, an Englishman, age thirty-one, single; can tend hot air or steam furnaces; is willing and obliging, and has first-class references. Address W. Clifton, Box No. 239 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence in the management and care of horses; eight years' City reference from last place. Call or address J. M., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROtestant young man, (single,) with first-class reference; is sober, and willing to make himself useful and obliging. Call on or address for two days, T. HANNA, No. 437 West 25th st.

COACHMAN—COOK, &c.—BY A MAN AND wife; no family. Man as coachman. The wife is a good cook; would assist with washing; is also a good baker; both have the best reference in town or country. Address A. R., No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; [illegible]

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED, [illegible]

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTABLE [illegible]

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED [illegible]

GARDENER, OR GARDENER AND FARMER.—[illegible]

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN, FLOW[illegible]

GROOM OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY [illegible]

USEFUL MAN—CHAMBER-MAID AND [illegible]

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN [illegible]

USEFUL MAN—BY A YOUNG MAN, HONEST AND [illegible]

WAITER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG [illegible]

WAITER, &c.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN [illegible]

WAITER AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWISS [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT [illegible]

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH WAITER [illegible]

WANTED—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN [illegible]

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND WRITER, AS CORRE[illegible]

WANTED—IN A RETAIL BOOKSTORE, A [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible]

COOK WANTED.—AN EFFICIENT PROTESTANT [illegible]

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company feel much gratification in announcing to the bondholders the great success and approaching close of the funding operations of the Company. On the 2d inst. the Directors extended the time for exchanging Income Bonds for Sinking Fund Bonds until the 15th inst., and since then ONE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS Income Bonds have been exchanged, leaving only about ONE MILLION of the Incomes now outstanding out of the original issue of ten millions. Thus, during the very short period which has elapsed since the funding operations were commenced, about NINE MILLION DOLLARS of the Income Bonds have been converted into the new Sinking Fund Bonds; and when it is taken into consideration that in this period was embraced the dullest month of the Summer, the Directors, many of whom have been identified with the enterprise since its very inception, naturally feel great satisfaction at the success which has attended their efforts for the future welfare of the Company; the rapidity of the conversions being unprecedented in railway finance.

The exchanges within the past two weeks have convinced the Directors that a much larger amount of Income Bonds than they had supposed are held in Europe, many of the recent exchanges having been for European account. The company have notifications of bonds on the way from Europe for exchange, which were not shipped in time to reach here by the 15th instant, and numerous cable telegrams have been received by New-York correspondents of European bondholders asking if the company would continue their terms of exchange—six of the Sinking Fund Bonds for five of the Income Bonds—until their bonds could reach New-York. At the request of the New-York representatives of European bondholders the Directors, after mature deliberation, have decided to extend the time for exchanges until Oct. 1. No doubt both the remaining American and European bondholders will avail themselves of this opportunity to exchange their bonds, when the Directors hope to be able to announce the final and complete success of the funding operations of the company.

The Directors take this opportunity to congratulate those holders of the Income Bonds who have exchanged the same, on the steady appreciation in the market value of the new Sinking Fund Bonds, which have advanced over nine points since the 2d inst. These bonds are constantly growing in favor with investors, and it would seem should eventually take a higher rank on the Stock Exchange than the Income Bonds have done, owing to the valuable security behind them.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are a mortgage upon the road, equipment, and franchises of the Union Pacific Railroad Company after the First Mortgage Bonds and the Government lien, which alone is sufficient security to give the bonds a high standing, and insure the prompt payment of interest and principal; but in addition they are a Second Mortgage upon the immense Land Grant of the company. The Land Grant Bonds, which form a first lien upon the lands, have been reduced from $10,400,000 to nearly $8,000,000, and the Land Department has in notes and cash about $3,700,000, which, at the present market price, would retire $3,000,000 more of the bonds, reducing the total to $5,000,000. The Land Department has bought and canceled nearly $600,000 Land Grant Bonds since Jan. 1, which is a very rapid reduction in the bonded debt. It will be seen, therefore, that the time is not very distant when the Sinking Fund Bonds will become a First Lien upon the lands of the company, an Empire in itself. The company, up to Aug. 1, 1874, had disposed of 1,035,784 acres for $4,719,367, an average of $4 55 per acre, and still had on hand 11,044,215 acres.

As illustrating the prospective value of the Union Pacific Land Grant, the case of the Illinois Central Company can be cited. In 1850, Congress granted to the State of Illinois six sections of land per mile of road in aid of the construction of a railroad from Cairo to Chicago and Dunleith. This grant was transferred by the State to the Illinois Central Company. The extent of the land grant was 2,595,000 acres, of which 2,000,000 acres were set apart for construction, 250,000 acres to pay interest on bonds, and 345,000 acres were left free of incumbrance. According to the last annual report of the Illinois Central Company, the sales of lands, including advance interest, had realized $24,994,766, and the average per acre had been $7 94 for interest lands, $10 36 for construction lands, and $11 94 for free lands. The land grant of the Illinois Central Company consisted of agricultural lands only, while the lands of the Union Pacific Company are not only agricultural, but also contain rich and apparently inexhaustible deposits of coal and iron ore. The Union Pacific Land Grant is nearly five times greater than that of the Illinois Central, and yet the latter has realized nearly $25,000,000 from its lands, with 325,000 acres still on hand. Some idea of the prospective value of the Union Pacific Land Grant can be derived from these figures. The coal lands of the Union Pacific, when developed, will supply the Western country and the Pacific coast with coal, the moving of which will give the Company a large and valuable traffic.

The Directors, in making this communication to the holders of the Company's securities, feel bound to express their conviction that there is a great future before their enterprise. The traffic returns are very encouraging, the net earnings for July having shown an increase of $40,000, notwithstanding the general depression of business. The Company has effected a new arrangement in regard to its coal supply, whereby fuel is obtained at a much lower cost than formerly. The extra expenses for filling up trestle work, which have been charged to operating expenses, are about over, and in other ways the expenses of the road will be reduced from this time forward.

These facts, together with the rapid growth of the Pacific commerce and the prospect that the Union Pacific will for many years constitute the sole connecting link between the Atlantic and the Pacific, should improve the value of the property and the credit of the Company in the future; and to this end the best efforts of the management will be directed.

Exchanges of Income Bonds for Sinking Fund Bonds can be made or information obtained at the

Office of the Company,
IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, 23 Nassau st.,
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,
RAILROAD BONDS,

And other strictly first-class stocks and bonds, paying ten to fifteen per cent.

The safest, most reliable, and profitable securities in the market
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR.

For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., N. Y.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty twenty-two years.

$2,384,000.
PROPOSALS FOR NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.

Principal and interest at seven per cent., payable in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, at option of bidder.

To redeem City Bonds due in 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office, until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $2,384,000, Consolidated Stocks of the City of New-York, interest payable semi-annually.

The stocks will be issued as Registered Stock, principal and interest payable in lawful currency of the United States, at seven per cent. per annum, or principal and interest payable in gold coin at six per cent. per annum, either as registered or coupon stock, at the option of the bidder, if a sufficient amount is bid for six per cent. stock payable in gold to warrant its issue.

The proposals will state the amount of each kind of stock desired, and whether payable at seven per cent. in CURRENCY, or six per cent. in GOLD, and the price per $100 thereof.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

For full information see advertisement in the City Record.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Sept. 15, 1874.

[illegible] BOUGHT AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE

NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK RAILWAY COMPANY

Offer for sale through their Financial Agents,

Messrs. Knoblauch & Lichtenstein,
37 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,
$500,000 OF THEIR
FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 (£200) each.
Interest March 1 and Sept. 1,
PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK OR LONDON,
At the option of the Holders.
Principal due 1893, at 87 1-2 and accr. inter.
Particulars, Maps, and Pamphlets at above Agency.

Loan for $2,000,000

FOR THE

Deficiency in the Sinking Fund,
UNDER
Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled: "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of September, inst., at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock (registered,) PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the sinking fund, under section 3, article 7 of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of April and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first days of October, 1892.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $100,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 28th day of September inst.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of October next, and be payable semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Sept. 8, 1874.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
DANIEL PRATT,
Attorney General.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TO INVESTORS.

Seven per cent. Stocks of the City of New-York, maturing from 1885 to 1904, issued in sums to suit of $500 and upward. Jersey City Seven per cent. Water Bonds, due 1902.

GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

TO BONDHOLDERS.
H. C. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Bankers, No. 49 Wall st., New-York, buy and sell Railway, State, City, and County Securities.

Make a specialty of the bonds of railroads in default.

Personal and careful attention given to orders of investors and dealers.

Quotation list of over 600 city, State, and railway bonds furnished on application.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital..........$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..........3,700,000
Life assets and annuities..........13,300,000
Total..........$27,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCK,
TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILROAD "
CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN R. R. "
FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH STOCK,
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES,
Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY
OFFER UNTIL OCT. 1,
$1,000,000 CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Balance of issue of $5,000,000 at 95.

Bonds payable in 1899, with interest QUARTERLY, in January, April, July, and October, without deduction for State or United States taxes. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE, & BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
STONINGTON, Conn., Sept. 12, 1874.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified that their annual meeting for an election of Directors for the ensuing year, and also for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held in the Company's Office, in the City of Providence, State of Rhode Island, on the 29th day of September inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will be open from 10:30 to 11 o'clock A. M. Transfer-books will be closed from the 19th to 29th, both inclusive.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

PEORIA AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A meeting of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Trustee, No. 58 Broadway, New-York City, Room No. 28, on the 24th day of September, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon. A full attendance of all bondholders, either in person or by attorney, is requested.
CHARLES L. FROST,
Trustee First Mortgage Bondholders,
Peoria and Rock Island Railroad Company.

NEW-YORK CITY 7'S, DUE IN 1885.
BROOKLYN CITY 7's, due in 1880.
BUFFALO CITY 7's, due in 1908.
JERSEY CITY 7's, due in 1904.
ROCHESTER CITY 7's, due in 1893.
PEEKSKILL 7's, due in 1904.
For sale by
DANIEL A. MORAN,
No. 40 Wall st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

As so large a majority of the bondholders and creditors have accepted the Company's proposition, it is very important for all interests that the balance should do so without further delay; this will enable the Company to proceed at once with their arrangements for increasing their equipment, extending their line to deep sea water, and gaining a rail connection with Cincinnati and Louisville. Our circulars of August 1 and September 10 can be had on application, giving every particular of the plans and affairs of the Company.

Bondholders can leave their coupons with us, and we will attend to all the details of funding them without charge.

FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau St.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings, 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Over Eight Hundred Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Oct. 1.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK.
Bond st. and Bowery, New-York.
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860.)
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest as from Oct. 1.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JAMES W. DOMINICK, } Vice Presidents.
ROBERT R. WILLETS, }
C. D. BAILEY, Treas. JOSEPH P. COOPER Sec'y.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—170 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Deposits draw interest from 1st of next month.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1784.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.

JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, }
ROBT. PURVIS, } Commissioners.
R. H. T. LEIPOLD, }

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.
SIXTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 17, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of October next.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Oct. 5, and reopened on the 16th.
J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY
For parties desiring elegant suites or single rooms with first-class table and attendance. No. 18 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs. References.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST.,
First house from 5th av., a large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, on second floor, with private table; also smaller suite.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.,
A handsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also, a single room for a gentleman; references.

34TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
To let, with board, handsomely-furnished rooms, second and third floors. No. 150 West 34th st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st.—Two very fine suites of rooms to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 138 MADISON AV.
A suite of elegantly-furnished rooms, with private table; first-class in every appointment; references exchanged.

NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.
Two very desirable front rooms on second floor to rent with good board; references exchanged.

5TH AND 6TH AVS.
Pleasant rooms, with good board, in a family of adults; references. No. 48 West 15th st.

MRS. EATON,
NO. 12 FIFTH AV.
Rooms en suite or single; private table if desired.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 126, WEST.—Large, handsomely-furnished front room, second floor; square and hall rooms, third floor; moderate prices; table board; reference.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—Large fourth floor front room to let, with board, suitable for two gentlemen; also, hall room on third floor. Highest references.

NO. 11 EAST 30TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS on second and third floors, and a single room, to let with board; references exchanged.

NO. 32 WEST 9TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR—Two nicely furnished rooms, with all modern improvements, for one gentleman; no board.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 58 Irving Place—near the Clarendon and Westminster Hotels.

MRS. WILLIAMS, NO. 260 4TH AV., IS OFFERING very desirable suites of apartments, with private table.

NO. 116 EAST 19TH ST., ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway, elegantly-furnished rooms to rent, with or without private table; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—PARLOR FLOOR, West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Address MIDDLETON, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 35 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS, with first-class board, for families and single gentlemen; also, table boarders taken; references exchanged.

NO. 326 LEXINGTON AV.—A LARGE THIRD story front room to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; references required.

NO. 10 EAST 32D ST.—A PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with board, on the second floor, to gentleman and wife.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room to rent, with board, at No. 248 Lexington av., near 35th st.

NO. 127 WEST 45TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.
An elegant second floor to let, with first-class board; also other rooms; references exchanged.

NO. 19 WEST 16TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms on second floor to let, with board. References required.

ELEGANT APARTMENTS TO RENT, WITH first-class board, at No. 61 West 46th st. References exchanged.

NO. 42 EAST 21ST ST.—SUITE OF FIRST-CLASS rooms to let, with board.

FINE ROOMS WITH BOARD MAY BE HAD at No. 151 East 32d st., near Lexington av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL IS PREPARED to let fine suites of apartments; private table only.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 53 EAST.—ELEGANT rooms, with first-class board. References given and required.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms with board for parties seeking a refined home.

NO. 234 4TH AV., CORNER 19TH ST.—Furnished for the Winter, large rooms; gentlemen only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 144.
An entire floor of six rooms and bath; also single rooms.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,
(MURRAY HILL,)
Corner 5th av. and 38th st.
W. L. FISH, Proprietor.
AMERICAN PLAN, BOARD $3 50.

The above house having recently added seventy-five additional rooms, elegantly furnished, now extending to 38th st., being in the most delightful and fashionable part of the City, offers extra inducements to families or single gentlemen locating permanent or transient.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO LET, with board, a large, second-story front room, handsomely furnished, to one or two gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; location in the immediate neighborhood of Union square; those only need apply who are willing to pay liberally for elegant accommodations. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 Times Office.

TO GENTLEMEN ONLY.—A SMALL PARLOR, with bedroom, second floor, in a very desirable house, well furnished, occupied by a family of two; every comfort and convenience may be obtained at a very moderate price by persons of undoubted respectability; also a single bedroom; French and German spoken. No. 110 West 29th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD—NO. 19 5th av., adjoining and connected by passageway with the Brevoort House; the parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.; also second floor, three rooms deep, with adjoining bedroom, bath, &c. Apply as above.

NINTH WARD.—TO LET, TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN of quiet habits, a back parlor nicely furnished, without board; convenient to the different lines of cars, and also to the Twelfth Street Station of the elevated road. Address M. B., Box No. 125 Times Office.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST.—A VERY DESIRABLE second floor, handsomely furnished. Also rooms on the third floor for families or single gentlemen; first-class table board; house and surroundings unexceptionable. Apply at No. 129 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV.—A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY living on 5th av., near Windsor Hotel, will let an entire floor, with board, to responsible parties. No other boarders. Address L. K., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MADISON AV., ON MURRAY HILL, AN elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; all modern conveniences; house private; references exchanged. Address L. M. P., Box No. 12, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., Between 37th and 38th sts., An elegantly-furnished floor, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH board, handsomely furnished suite of rooms on second floor, with private table if desired; also other rooms; house and table first class.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, can obtain information as to location, prices, &c., free, by applying to COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 29 WEST 15TH ST.—PARLOR FLOOR, elegantly furnished, will be let, with or without board, (private table if desired,) to a first-class party, willing to pay a fair price. References required.

BOARDERS WANTED.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, en suite or single; all appointments of the house first-class; references given and required, at No. 45 East 20th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 4 WEST 28TH ST.,
first door from 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms on second and third floors to let, with first-class board, in a private German family; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 257, BETWEEN 7TH and 8th avs., handsomely-furnished rooms, on second, third, and fourth floors; good table and cleanliness a specialty; terms reasonable; reference required.

NO. 45 WEST 29TH ST.
Handsomely-furnished parlor floor, en suite; two square rooms above; location most desirable for gentlemen; few doors west of Broadway; family small; house first class.

FIFTH AV., BET. 11TH AND 12TH STS.
Superior accommodations, consisting of entire parlor floor; also suite of three rooms on second floor; rooms all light and airy; in the spacious double house No. 45 5th av.; private table only.

NO. 42 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.
A private family will let handsomely-furnished rooms to gentlemen of quiet habits; the house unexceptionable in every particular, and first class; references exchanged.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 253.—TO rent, with board, one large room on second floor, with extra large closets; also, one on the fourth to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; reference exchanged.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, on second floor, front, southern exposure; hot and cold water; also, single rooms, in first-class house; to gentlemen only; permanent or transient. No. 13 East 28th st.

TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, (also hall room,) with large closets, hot and cold water, &c., together or separately, with board; terms reasonable for the season or year; references. No. 116 West 41st st.

WITH BOARD—TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on fourth floor; also, front basement for a physician's office; house and location strictly first class; reference required. No. 15 East 46th st.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE. —Four large rooms, elegantly furnished, bath, pantries, &c.; references given and required. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with two handsomely-furnished rooms and board in a private family; references exchanged. Apply at No. 53 7th av., south-east corner 14th st.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., GRAMERCY PARK. —Elegantly-furnished suite of apartments, with private table; house first class in all its appointments. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO ONE OR two gentlemen, with or without board, a large, nicely-furnished front room, with every convenience. Call at No. 140 West 45th st., near 6th av.

SPLENDID FAMILY SUITE.—NEWLY-FURNISHED parlor, large private dining-room, and two spacious bedrooms, all connecting; entire first floor; strictly first class in every respect. No. 50 West 19th st.

CALL AT THE METROPOLITAN BOARDers' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway, for furnished rooms, with or without board; any locality and price; particulars free. Office open evenings.

NO. 150 WEST 21ST ST.—A NICELY-FURNISHED room on second floor, bath, closets, &c., to rent to a gentleman without board; family private; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANT ROOM ON SECOND FLOOR and one on third floor with small hall-room connected; very pleasantly located; table, &c., first class. No. 67 West 19th st.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 120.—Two large connecting rooms; also, one large front room with hall-room connecting, handsomely furnished and excellent board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL ACCOMMODATE four adults with choice of rooms, and the comforts of an elegant home; Madison av., near 61st st. Address HOME, Box No. 160 Times Office.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TO LET, A HANDsomely-furnished second floor, with or without private table; also rooms on third floor; references exchanged.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON SQUARE.—A superb suite of rooms on second floor, with first-class board. Also, single rooms, at No. 119 East 23d st. References.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, other rooms to let, with every convenience, without board.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3d avs.—Nicely-furnished double and single rooms, with board, in a French family; moderate prices; references required.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bed-room, parlor floor, with or without private table; third and fourth floors, large rooms, southerly exposure, with board.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE Westminster Hotel—Elegantly-furnished rooms to let, without board, to gentlemen of respectability only.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288.—A GENTLEMAN, OR PARTY of gentlemen, may find a very comfortable second floor, without board; first-class attendance.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE PARLOR FLOOR; private bath-room, closets, &c.; also second floor with private table, or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GENTLEMAN AND wife, furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board; none but first-class parties need answer; terms moderate. PERMANENT, Box No. 1,240 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, GOOD BOARD for a clergyman, wife, sister, and two children, in Fifteenth or Seventeenth Ward. Address, with full particulars and terms, immediately, BROOKS, Post Office Box No. 430.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds or some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodation for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS. —Open all the year; terms for Autumn very low; families and transient guests here find everything desirable; excellent schools, mute institute, churches; climate and all associations unsurpassed for the education of children, with one-half the expense for the same in large cities.
Send stamp for circular and guide.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until November. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
(CORNER 26TH ST. AND BROADWAY,)

is now open on the European plan. The hotel has been thoroughly renovated, repainted, and refurnished in the most comfortable and elaborate manner.

G. T. JONES & NORTON.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

The management take great pleasure in announcing the opening of their regular Fall and Winter season on MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, on which occasion will be produced, after the most careful and elaborate preparation, Octave Feuillet and George Fawcett Rowe's thrilling drama, in four acts, entitled
THE SPHINX.

The play will be presented with new and magnificent scenery, furniture, and appointments, and with the following most remarkable cast:

Admiral De Chelles..........Mr. JOHN PARSELLE
Henri De Savigny..........Mr. McKEE RANKIN
Lord Dornoch..........Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON
Arthur Lajardie..........Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY
Everard, Lieutenant of Marines, Aid to the Admiral...Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS
Ulric, pianist and composer..........Mr. F. F. MACKAY
Blanche De Chelles, the Admiral's daughter-in-law..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Bertha De Savigny..........Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON
Clemence Lajardie, the Admiral's niece..........Miss ROBERTA NORWOOD
Her first appearance at this Theatre.

The scenery modeled and painted by..Mr. R. MARSTON
The music composed and arranged by..........Mr. H. TISSINGTON
The machinery..........by..........Mr. W. SANDERS
The lights..........by..........Mr. W. MURRAY
The upholstery and hangings by..........KELTY & CO.
The costumes..........by..........LORD & TAYLOR
The properties..........by..........W. HENRY

On this occasion will be unrolled for the first time a new and beautiful act-drop, painted by Mr. Marston, from a sketch of an American scene furnished by Mr. J. D. Smillie.

*** The engagements of Miss CLARA MORRIS and of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON are for a limited number of weeks.

Due notice will be given of the appearance of Misses Rose Eytinge, Kate Claxton, Fanny Morant, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Misses Maude Granger, Louise Henderson, Kate Holland, Meta Bartlett, Mary Stuart, Ella Burns, Hattie Thorpe, Cora Cassidy, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, and W. H. Wilder.

SATURDAY, Sept. 26, FIRST MATINEE of THE SPHINX.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30; commence at 8 P. M.
SIXTH AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the brilliantly successful engagement of MR. J. L. TOOLE.
MONDAY, SEPT. 21, AND EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be repeated Byron's beautiful domestic drama entitled
DEARER THAN LIFE,
With MR. J. L. TOOLE
In his original character of
MICHAEL GARNER.
As acted by him upward of eight hundred times.

In active preparation, a drama of remarkable interest, written expressly for MR. J. L. TOOLE, and never acted in this City, called
UNCLE DICK'S DARLING.

STEINWAY HALL. DE MURSKA.
Mr. D. DE VIVO has the honor to announce that
MLLE. ILMA DE MURSKA,
The famous Hungarian Nightingale, will give
TWO GRAND INAUGURAL CONCERTS ONLY,
prior to her departure for Boston and Philadelphia.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, at 8, and on SATURDAY MATINEE, at 2, Sept. 26.

Mlle. DE MURSKA will be assisted by the following talent: Mlle. TERESA CARENO, the distinguished pianist; Mr. THEO. HABELMAN, the favorite tenor; Signor FERRANTI, the popular buffo baritone; Mons. SAURET, the young, brilliant violinist, and Signor GAETANO BRAGA (his first appearance in America,) the celebrated violoncello virtuoso and composer; Signor MARZO, the most able accompanist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA. AD. NEUENDORF, Director.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $1 50, according to location. Sale of seats begins to-day at Steinway Hall, at Schirmer's, and No. 114 Broadway.

GILMORE AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
GILMORE'S FAMOUS TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND
having returned from a most successful concert tour in the West, will give a
SHORT SERIES OF GRAND CONCERTS
AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
COMMENCING WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 23,
in which all the eminent soloists, including Arbuckle, Lefebre, Letsch, Bracht, De Carle, Kegel, &c., will participate, under the direction of
P. S. GILMORE.
ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS.
Tickets for sale at the office of the Band, No. 84 Broadway, and at the door.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.
LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
Of the Greatest Living Representative of the Legitimate Drama,
E. L. DAVENPORT.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Sept. 21 and 22. EVENING AT 8. Bulwer's play of RICHELIEU.
AFTERNOON AT 2. M. W. LEFFINGWELL. ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS, and the drama of DICK TURPIN and TOM KING.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.
EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.
The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Dave Reed, Nelse Seymour, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO DISPOSE of his horses, carriage, and harness, consisting of a pair of stylish, light built, black horses, 15½ hands; sound, kind, and gentle; a two-seat curtain rockaway, built by Lawrence, in excellent order, and but little used; also, a set of light double harness by Dunscomb; will be sold together or separately. Apply to JAMES, at livery stable, No. 121 West 23d st., or at Nos. 54 and 56 White st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE, AT A BARGAIN, FINE new light double and single harness; also, a fine new gold-mounted coupé harness, and silver-plated carriage harness, at No. 149 West 33d st.

PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, NO. 153 EAST 38th st.—Five stalls, and cow stall; rooms on upper floor. Address R. P., Box No. 115 Times Office.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, the undersigned will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales Room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of October, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, by Edward A. Lawrence, Esq., Auctioneer, the following stocks belonging to the estate of the late James B. Taylor, viz.: 20 Shares New-York Printing Company Stock; 50 Shares Broadway and 7th av. Railroad Company; 300 Shares Bleecker st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 17 Shares Transcript Association; 200 Shares Dry Dock East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company Stock; 2,000 Shares Proprietors City of Brunswick, Ga.—Dated, New-York, Sept. 18, 1874.
EDWARD H. TRACY, LAURA S. TAYLOR, Executors of James B. Taylor, deceased.

OLD IRON, &C.
The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, at 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 26, 1874, old iron, old rope, &c. Also two buildings standing on line of the new avenue.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONDEMNED HORSES.
The Fire Department will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 28, 1874, ten condemned horses.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE MATTER OF W. S. BELDEN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell, through Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auctioneers, at No. 465 Broome st., on the 22d day of September, at 10 A. M., 303 pounds human hair, (Naples,) balance of stock in trade of W. S. Belden, bankrupt.
HIRAM BURDETT, Assignee,
No. 596 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
NEW-YORK.
BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP,
Fine Cylinder Desks.

PHELPS, DOREMUS & CORBETT,
Nos. 264 and 266 Canal st.,
Propose to sell for net cash, on or before Jan. 1, 1875, their immense stock of CABINET FURNITURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIFTH AVENUE LAUNDRY,
No. 178 5th av.
Ladies' and gentlemen's work done in the best style, and at shortest notice. Contracts made by the week or month. All orders promptly attended to.

GRAND CENTRAL LAUNDRY, NO. 239 East 41st st.—All work done up in a superior manner at short notice; orders promptly attended to; family washing $1 per dozen; curtains a specialty.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at No. 335 Pearl st.
All articles at the lowest factory prices.
JOHN K. HOPPEL, manufacturer and importer.

A MOCKING-BIRD—A VERY FINE SINGER, the property of a lately deceased gentleman, will be sold cheap at No. 331 Broome st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turnings for the trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
(28th st. and Broadway. Begins at 8. Order carriages for 11. Seats may be secured ten days ahead.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
A brilliant and enthusiastic success.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER..........as..........Sir Peter Teazle
Mr. GEORGE CLARKE..........as..........Charles Surface
Mr. LOUIS JAMES..........as..........Joseph Surface
Mr. W. DAVIDGE..........as..........Sir Oliver Surface
Mr. F. HARDENBERG..........as..........Crabtree
Mr. JAMES LEWIS..........as..........Moses
Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD..........as..........Sir Benjamin Backbite
Mr. SOL SMITH RUSSELL..........as..........Trip
Mr. HART CONWAY..........as..........Careless
Mr. J. G. PEAKES..........as..........Sir Harry
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT..........as..........Lady Teazle
Miss SARA JEWETT..........as..........Maria
Mrs. G. H. GILBERT..........as..........Mrs. Candour
Miss ALICE GREY..........as..........Lady Sneerwell

During the GOSSIP SCENE
A MINUET and GAVOTTE is danced
By the PRINCIPAL CHARACTERS.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. CONNIE SOOGAH.
JARRETT & PALMER will present this
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21,
and
EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEES,
Charles Gaylor's Great Irish Drama,
CONNIE SOOGAH;
for which has been painted entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.
Mr. AND Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
the unrivaled impersonators of Irish character, who WILL APPEAR AFTER AN ABSENCE OF OVER FIVE YEARS FROM NEW-YORK, will assume the principal parts.

CORNEY McGRATH, with songs and dances, Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Lacy O'Connor..........Mr. Frederick B. Warde
Redmond O'Connor..........Mr. Charles Rockwell
Jeffrey Tricket..........Mr. Charles Le Clercq
Denis O'Hare..........Mr. J. B. Irving
Mrs. O'Gorman..........Mrs. Melinda Jones
Eileen O'Gorman..........Miss Helen Tracy
Elsie of the Glen..........Miss Mary Wells
NELLY NOLAN, with a honey-comb between her chin and her nose..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS

*** SEATS MAY BE SECURED six days in advance. Box Office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, TO-NIGHT.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 21, AT 8,
SCANDINAVIAN NIGHT,
When compositions by Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian composers will be performed.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
TO-MORROW EVENING, SEPT. 22,
CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
By general desire, GRAND WAGNER NIGHT.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS.
MONTPENSIER PICTURES.
BOSTON ATHENEUM
WILL OPEN
On TUESDAY, Sept. 22,
From 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Kaulbach's Cartoon of the "ERA OF THE REFORMATION," &c., &c.
Prices of Admission—Single tickets, 50 cents; Packages of five, $2.

NEW-JERSEY STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WILL CONTINUE OPEN
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Sept. 21, 22, and 23. A grand display of agricultural implements, machinery, fancy goods, poultry, fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Trials of speed on the track will begin at 10 o'clock Monday morning, rain or shine.
AMOS CLARK, Jr., President.
P. T. QUINN, Corresponding Secretary.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery, opposite Spring st.
MATINEES ON TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
NO MATINEE ON SATURDAY.
O'REARDON AND HIS TUMBLERONICON,
LU LU DELMAY, Queen of Serio Comiques.
TONY PASTOR and HIS STAR TROUPE.
Ladies admitted free on Friday evenings.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
C. R. THORNE..........Lessee and Manager
THE DELUGE.
With its beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, 200 ladies of the ballet. Miss JULIA SEAMAN and the KIRALFY COMBINATION COMPANY. The BOISSET FAMILY in their mid-air performance. Deluge scene reconstructed.

DRY GOODS.

CARPET DEPARTMENT

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, SEPT. 21, ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS to their stocks of

Real French Moquettes,

In ARTISTIC FINISH and DURABILITY of Coloring FAR SUPERIOR to those of any other manufacture.

Royal Wiltons and Body Brussels
Of the BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
Exclusive designs in
Tapestry Velvets & Tapestry Brussels
3-PLY AND INGRAIN,
Of the "LOWELL CO'S" CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.
ALSO, an extensive assortment of
"AUBUSSON,"
"SMYRNA,"
"AXMINSTER,"
"TOURNAY,"
AND
REAL "PERSIAN" CARPETS,
WOVEN IN ONE PIECE.

An examination of this TRULY ELEGANT COLLECTION will be found well worthy the attention of purchasers.

Upholstery Goods.

A full and complete assortment of all the LATEST NOVELTIES in
SATIN DAMASKS,
PLAIN SATINS,
JAPANESE CACHEMIRES,
PERSIAN TAPESTRIES,
BROCATELLES,
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS,
WOOL AND STRIPED TERRIES, &c.
An extensive assortment of
"LACE WINDOW DRAPERIES,"
CRETONNES, SATTEENS, SERGES & DAMASK TWILLS,
CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, &c., &c.

The particular attention of parties furnishing HOTELS, STEAMERS, CLUBS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, &c., is called to the above complete and varied stock, which will be found well worthy of an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

Broadway, Corner 19th St.,
NEW-YORK.

Dress Trimmings

OUR FALL SPECIALTY.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED BEFORE BY THIS HOUSE.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

1874. FALL SEASON. 1874.
LACES. EMBROIDERIES.

A complete assortment, at remarkably low prices, of Black Thread, Guipure, Yak, and Beaded Laces, Valenciennes, Point, Point Appliqué, Duchess, Hamburg Edgings, Insertions, Ruffings, Bows, Ties, Collarettes, Capes, Barbes, Veils, Scarfs, Spanish and Guipure Nets, Hemstitch and Lace Handkerchiefs. Kid Gloves in all the fashionable shades. Passementeries, Fringes, Buttons, Ornaments.

N. B.—Real Point Lace Collars at half price.
BENNETT WILLIAMS,
No. 811 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,
No. 914 BROADWAY, near 20th st.,
IMPORTED FASHIONS.
PATTERNS WITH CLOTH MODELS NOW READY.
Open until 7 P. M. every day.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, NO. 58 EAST 10TH ST., New-York, will open her importation of Paris Millinery, for Fall, on Wednesday, 23d instant.

E. MATHEWS & CO., NO. 861 BROADWAY, corner 18th st., will have their opening of French Bonnets, selected from the leading houses in Paris; French and English Felt Hats, of the latest styles, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22 and 23.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. ITALIAN OPERA.
Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the honor to announce that the regular Fall and Winter Season of Italian Opera will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 28,
on which occasion Verdi's beautiful opera,
LA TRAVIATA
will be presented for the simultaneous introduction of the eminent artiste from Covent Garden, London, and the "Italiens," Paris,
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........VIOLETTA
—in which rôle she so brilliantly inaugurated the late London season; and of the distinguished Tenor from the Paris "Italiens,"
Signor BENFRATELLI..........ALFREDO
—supported by the admired Baritone.
Signor DEL PUENTE..........as..........Germont
Signor LOTTI..........as..........Gaston
Miss COONEY..........as..........Flora
Mme. SCHROEDER..........as..........Annina
Signor SCOLARA..........as..........Dr. Grenvil
Mr. G. F. HALL..........as..........The Baron
Signor CAPRA..........as..........The Marquis
Full Chorus and Grand Orchestra.
Musical Director..........Signor E. MUZIO.

Subscriptions for either fifteen or thirty consecutive or alternate nights will be received at the box-office daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, when the sale of single seats and boxes for the first and subsequent single nights of the season will commence.

Admission, $2; reserved seats, $1 and $2 extra, according to location; family circle, $1.

COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
In consequence of the great danger attending the production of PARIS IN FLAMES, the management have decided to withdraw it for the present, substituting
THE STORM OVER PARIS.
STARLIGHT. MOONLIGHT. GASLIGHT. THUNDER. LIGHTNING. RAIN.
Prof. Sedgwick's lectures on Salt Lake City.
The Devil's Gorge. The Sibyl's Cave.

Promenade Concerts
By the following eminent artists:
Mme. Annie Kemp Bowler, Miss Annie Mackenzie,
Mr. Tom Bartleman, Mme. Emilie Gilbert,
Miss Tillie Andrews, Mr. Charles Pyke.
Mr. J. A. Bmidy, Conductor.
Miss ANGIE SCHOTT
in a second series of
MASKS AND FACES,
and who will also exhibit her extraordinary act of
BLIND READING.
PUNCH AND JUDY.

MOORE'S MELODIES,
With illustrations by Matt Morgan.
Open afternoon and evening from 2 to 5, and 7:30 to 10:30 P. M.
Admission, $1. No extras. Children half price.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

FORTY-THIRD
ANNUAL EXHIBITION
NOW OPEN AT
AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
GRAND CONCERT EACH DAY FROM 2 TO 5, AND 8 TO 10 O'CLOCK.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. AIMEE.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
AIMEE.
Minelly, Gandon,
LA PRINCESSE DE TREBIZONDE.
Debeer, Duplan.
EVERY EVENING, TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
and at the
MATINEE,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 26, AT 1:30 P. M.
Seats secured six days in advance.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

PARK THEATRE,
Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts.
A HIT.
Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND....as....Col. Mulberry Sellers
In Mark Twain's American drama,
GILDED AGE,
EVERY NIGHT,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, AND BACKUS.
New Opera-house, Broadway, corner of 29th st.
AN ENTIRE NEW BILL.
Seats secured in advance. Moral—"Go early."
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. 585 Broadway.
THE PEOPLE'S VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.
More new stars and specialties this week.
Mme. PICAUT'S CAN-CAN OR CABUT DANCERS.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MACBETH.
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and UPRIGHT, *are the best made. The touch elastic, the tone powerful, pure and even through the entire scale, yet mellow and sweet.* **WATERS' Concerto ORGANS** *cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; they defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. All are warranted for* 6 years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for cash or part cash, and balance in monthly or quarterly payments.* Second-hand instruments taken *in exchange for new; also, for sale at great bargains.* AGENTS WANTED *in every county in the United States.* A liberal discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* Illustrated Catalogues mailed.
HORACE WATERS & SON.
481 Broadway, New-York. P. O. Box 3,567.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.
A LARGE AND SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT
FOR SALE OR RENT AT
OUVRIER & SON'S, MANUFACTURERS,
No. 27 West 13th st.,
Between 5th and 6th avs.

FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND PIANOS of our own make; also, for sale, a number of fine second-hand pianos. WM. KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season SATURDAY, Oct. 10. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for circular.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCING Academy, No. 175 State st., corner of Court. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES ST.,
BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING IN WICOMICO River, Maryland, will be received until noon of Oct. 17, 1874, and opened immediately thereafter. Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.
WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers, United States Army.

WORK IN CENTRAL PARK.
Proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for the masons', carpenters', painters', and iron work of the "outset arch" and "Gapstow Bridge," on Central Park.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

CONCRETE FLAGGING.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks, until 9:30 A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, for Concrete Flagging on Five Points Park.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PLANK, TIMBER, AND PILES.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Docks, until 11 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, for supplies for six months, consisting of pine, spruce, and oak plank and timber, and pine, spruce, and hemlock piles and dock logs.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, OATS, STRAW, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 21, for hay, oats, straw, corn-meal, and feed.
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

BOLTS, SPIKES, BANDS, &c.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. Sept. 25, 1874, for furnishing bolts, spikes, bands, and other iron material for a period of six months.
For particulars see the City Record.
Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR FORAGE.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 23, 1874, [illegible]
For particulars see the City Record. Copies for sale [illegible]

FOR COAL.
[illegible] will be received by the Police [illegible] 10 o'clock A. M., Sept. 22, 1874, [illegible] For particulars see the City Record. [illegible] No. 2 City Hall.

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE SPEECH OF A CAUTIOUS GOVERNOR.

HENDRICKS' VIEWS ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION—DEMOCRATIC DISSENSIONS—AN UNEXCITING CAMPAIGN—PROSPECTS OF BOTH PARTIES—THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

Gov. Hendricks has finally spoken, and really said something. In the East, where he is not so well known as here, you may not be able to fully realize the moment of this announcement, but with us it is a great event. It is an epoch in the canvass, for Mr. Hendricks is not given to saying anything as a rule. He has achieved a well-deserved reputation of uttering the most pleasant nothings, the most charming commonplaces, until he had almost come to be counted out as a positive factor in our State politics. The Governor has suffered for years with a bad attack of the Presidential fever, and he has studiously avoided saying or doing anything, either as Senator or Governor, which could possibly bring upon him the ill-favor of any class of men. The only gospel he has studied to profit is the apostolic injunction, "to be all things unto all men." I dropped into the Governor's rooms yesterday, and fell into a pleasant conversation with him as to this negative trait in his political character. He alluded with evident pride to the fact that no man could lay his finger upon a salient point in his public career in which I agreed, for I told him I had spent many anxious hours in trying to extract from official records his real opinions upon the procession of stirring events that had occupied the political stage during the past fifteen years. But Mr. Hendricks has continued his non-committalism to a dangerous point for his future prominence even in his own party. The times demand men of sterner stuff, and hence our Oily Gammon, brought out to do parade duty on State occasions, has perceptibly lessened in the esteem of his party associates, and is in imminent danger of becoming, ere long, a veteran lagging superfluous on the stage.

This fact must have penetrated his Excellency's complacency, for his speech last night was really an able one, and, in the main, compelled praise from his bitterest political opponents. A great portion of it was taken up with a sarcastic commentary upon the Republican Congressional address, the main points at which he directed his shafts being the sentence in one place: "From 1830 to 1860 there is hardly a memory left connected with the control of public affairs at which the nation should not blush;" and in another, where it refers to "bullying Austria out of a Hungarian refugee," as the principal feature of American foreign policy during these thirty years of Democratic rule. The Governor made good use of a contrast between Benton, Marcy, Silas Wright, Cass, Levi Woodbury, and Douglas—Democratic giants during this period—and Cameron, Chandler, Clayton, Stewart, Mitchell, and others, who had signed this address. Of course, this was all unfair and disingenuous; the contrasts were vividly drawn and the situations effectively handled. On the question of transportation the Governor repeated the positions he assumed in a speech delivered before the Illinois Legislature last Winter. He opposes Congressional control or suspension by a Board of Commissioners as contemplated in the McCrary bill; he believes that justice would be better secured from a regulation by State Legislatures, carrying out in this question the Democratic idea of State sovereignty. But it was on the financial question that the Governor spoke out and thereby surprised everybody. The warm political partnership that has been understood to exist between himself and Mr. Voorhees led everyone to believe that Mr. Hendricks was friendly to the great principle of the Wabash Statesman as enunciated in the current State platforms—payment of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks. I have before alluded to the division of Democratic sentiment in this State on the financial question, a division precipitated by the fierce wrangle in the Resolution Committee over the plank which Voorhees finally forced into the platform, and by this latest utterance of Gov. Hendricks, in which he takes French leave of his much-loved Voorhees, and ranks himself with McDonald and Kerr on the side of gold payments and hard currency as speedily as possible, the breach will be widened.

In this campaign we have the strange spectacle of a party platform repudiated in its main feature by three of the most distinguished men within its ranks, and in one Congressional district a war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt, being waged between two Democrats entirely upon the vital issue as made up by the State Convention. This internecine struggle is having its effect on the rank and file—an effect that will be deepened during this last month by the new sensation that must ensue over the knowledge of the Governor's withdrawal from the firm of Hendricks & Voorhees. Unlike Mr. Greeley, when he separated his fortunes from those of Weed and Seward, it is the senior member of this firm who withdraws in this instance, and what will become of Voorhees is a question of considerable interest, for at present he undoubtedly represents the large majority of the party. On the subject of a specie basis the Governor placed himself fairly with those who look forward to an early day for resumption, but believes it can be reached only by economy in foreign purchases, and by a reversal of the fatal policy which has sought to make our debt a "foreign debt." When he came to the greenback-bond question he was decidedly explicit. He said, by the act of 1869 the faith and honor of the country are pledged to gold redemption, and that act of Congress has bound the country beyond any question. He illustrated the point by this homely parallel: "If my neighbor holds my note for money, to which I have a complete defense in law, as that it was given without any consideration, or that it was obtained by fraud, and I say to another neighbor who contemplates purchasing it that it is right and will be paid, and, relying upon that statement, he does purchase it, I cannot withdraw that statement. It binds me, into whatever hands the note may subsequently pass. It is because my assurance induced him to buy the note, and it would be a fraud upon the holder to allow me to set up any defense which existed at the time I made it. A lower standard cannot be set up for the Government than that which measures the rights and liabilities of individuals."

The position of Messrs. McDonald, Hendricks, and Kerr, leaders of a type of Western Democracy as strongly biased toward repudiation as anywhere, even in Mr. Pendleton's own State, is full of cheer for a sound financial future. The Farmers' Party has for one of its chief aims a flood of greenbacks, and in the first days of the panic even the soberest-minded were carried away on the wings of paper imagination to a fancied goal of "easy times." But within the past few months, particularly within a few weeks, there has come a decided revulsion of popular feeling. The Illinois Democratic call seemed to start the retreat toward hard money; and since then the idea of a specie basis has been steadily losing its repulsiveness even to the most confirmed devotee of "cheap money."

On the topic of the Southern question, Mr. Hendricks spoke with considerable freedom, but his [illegible] are open to the inference that he is of opinion that the colored race in the late slave States are unable to maintain their liberty. Before the war, he said, there were none of these bloody insurrections in the South, and even during the war the negroes preserved the peace while the white Southrons were in the Confederate army. The trouble began, according to Hendricks, when the "unfortunate policy of reconstruction was started." The remedy is in a change of administration, a reversal of the treatment of the South, and "men placed in power who will see that labor shall be secure and capital shall not be afraid." That sentence certainly can be made to mean anything. The speech concluded with a keen analysis of the gerrymander of the State made by the last Republican Legislature for Congressional and legislative purposes. This act of unfair legislation was bitterly condemned at the time; it was so outrageous that Gov. Baker, a Republican, refused to sign the bill. It is of a piece with the infamous Democratic gerrymanders of former years, that had made the name of Indiana unpleasantly notorious as an adept in this trick of legerdemain, and the outrage should be continually exposed until the practice is stopped. No party gains by it in the long run. There may be a temporary advantage; but, sooner or later, the popular feeling condemns it, and the party responsible forfeits the confidence of the people. The present apportionment fixes the ratio for a State Representative at 3,778 votes. The counties of Porter, Steuben, Lagrange, Jennings, Lawrence, Vermilion, Wayne, Monroe, Benton, and Newton, have ten representatives, all the counties but the last two named having one each, and they are joined. Yet they lack 8,799 votes to entitle them to that number. These are all strongly Republican counties. Bartholomew, Democratic, with 983 votes above the ratio, is denied a representative, and linked with Brown, another Democratic county, the two together having 2,616 votes above the ratio, and only one representative between them. This is a specimen of the wrong running throughout the whole apportionment. So great is it that the Republican Central Committee estimate that the Democracy must carry the State by fully 38,000 majority to secure the Legislature by even one majority. This apportionment cannot be changed for six years, and if, in the meantime, the Democracy succeed to the control of the State, the only change we can be at all certain of is from bad to worse, but it is to be hoped that by 1880 the political conscience of Indiana will be elevated above such petty and contemptible tricks.

Gov. Hendricks' speech ushered in the last month of the campaign. I visited the headquarters of both parties yesterday, and gleaned from the officers a sketch of what had been and is being done in the way of public meetings and dissemination of political literature, and obtained their respective estimates of the result. The year has been notable for the almost complete failure of meetings. It has been the hardest job ever known to excite any community in the State to a point where it will listen to a political speech. In Tipton, a strong Democratic county, the candidates for Secretary of State and Auditor, both well known and good speakers, failed utterly to draw an audience, and abandoned their appointment; while Senator Pratt, who has been making a very comprehensive tour of the State has uniformly addressed small meetings. Gen. Coburn, our Representative, met his Indianapolis constituents in a public hall last Saturday night, and, although it had been advertised for a week, less than 200 formed his circle of listeners. The universal verdict from all the speakers, and from every part of the State is, as the Chairman of the Republican committee said, that this is a very poor year for meetings, and he added sententiously: "But I hope it will be a good one for voting." There has been no outside help in the State for either party. The speaking has been done exclusively by the candidates, State, Congressional, and local, the only notable exceptions being the speeches of Senator Morton, Gov. Hendricks, and the one by Mr. Voorhees. Pratt and McDonald are avowed contestants for the Senatorship, and I class them with candidates. The Republican committee has distributed 100,000 copies of a pamphlet containing Morton's Terre Haute speech, coupled with a comprehensive review of the mismanagement of State affairs by the Democracy for twenty years previous to Republican accession in 1860. In addition, the Temperance Committee has sent out 60,000 copies of a document directed exclusively to an attack on the license system, a system to which the Democracy are committed in their platform. The Democratic Committee has sent out 60,000 copies of the reply to Morton by Voorhees; 50,000 copies of McDonald's Greencastle speech, which I noticed in a previous letter; 100,000 of the speech of Gov. Hendricks, reviewed in this letter; and 35,000 copies of the Civil Rights bill, with appropriate Democratic comments. Both committees maintain a very heavy correspondence, but if I am to judge of its value by a comparison of the claims of the two Chairmen, I cannot speak very highly of it, for never were two men wider apart in their estimates of the result than Mr. McDonald and Gen. Brady. The Democracy claim the State by 15,000 majority for the State ticket; eight Congressmen out of thirteen, with a ninth in doubt; and the Legislature, by tieing the Senate and carrying the House, by from four to ten majority. Gen. Brady is of opinion that the Republican State ticket will be elected by a small majority; only two districts are at all certain for the Democracy, and the Legislature is absolutely beyond the reach of the opposition. When doctors disagree, who shall decide?

The nominations are now full, save in the Twelfth District, intensely Democratic, where the opposition, including the Republicans, will not nominate until the 23d inst. From the best indications at command I am inclined to adhere to the general features of the prognostication made in my first letter this year. I have seen little or nothing to change materially the judgment then expressed, although it is decidedly a bad season for guessing. The Temperance State Convention, which met here on the 2d and 3d, has had a good influence in arousing the temperance people. A fast-day has been appointed for the 8th of October, and all the pulpits in the State have been requested to present the temperance question on the Sunday before the election. By reason of the position it occupies on the question of temperance legislation, the Republican Party will be the gainer by whatever of interest is developed in this direction. Probably the party will lose two or three thousand Germans who have heretofore voted the ticket for reasons of their own, but in their place will come out many votes which have been driven into non-action by the party truckling to the faction of German rationalists. If the temperance people vote, as now seems probable, the Republican ticket will be elected. The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Districts will elect Republican Representatives, with probably very small majorities in this (the Seventh) and the Sixth. The Fifth is doubtful, with chances in favor of Claypool as against Holman. The Second, Third, and Twelfth will, of course, send Democrats, but whether, from the latter, it will be Kerr or Craven is at present very problematical. As to the Legislature, the Republicans have the advantage of fourteen to eight in the hold-over Senators, and the Democracy will be in a majority of at least six in that body, while the House, I am inclined to think, will be dreadfully mixed, with chances favoring the balance of power in the hands of a few independents.

The health of Senator Morton is very poor, compelling him to relinquish all thought of further campaign work. He will spend the Fall and early Winter in California, whither he goes within a few days. Senator Pratt is also in poor health, and gossip has it that for this and other reasons there will be a contest for his seat before the Legislature, should it be Republican. *On dit*, also, that Hon. Wm. Baxter, the author of the present Temperance law, is a candidate for Governor two years hence. If he is in earnest, he will prove the champion political elephant of the decade.

THE HIGHEST MANHOOD.

MR. BEECHER'S LAST SERMON IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

THE SERVICES AT THE TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE—THE SERMON—WHO SHALL BE GREATEST IN THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 20.—This morning Mr. Beecher delivered the fifth and last of the present series of his mountain sermons. The lateness of the season, and the unpleasant weather which has prevailed in the mountains during the last few day, have had the effect to greatly lessen the number of guests at the various hotels in this vicinity. The Twin Mountain, however, being a popular resort for persons from all parts of the country afflicted with "hay fever," is yet well filled. If, therefore, only the inmates of the house had assembled, Mr. Beecher would have had a good audience. But although the cars did not run as on previous Sundays, enough people came from the neighboring public houses and villages to fill the great parlor, the desire to hear the eminent preacher continuing to the last on the part of those within reach of this place. The services, which were of an unusually interesting character, commenced with the singing of the 776th hymn of the Plymouth Collection, the words being "lined out" by Mr. Beecher, after what he termed the "good old fashion." The following is the first stanza:

> "Our pathway oft is wet with tears,
> Our sky with clouds o'ercast,
> And worldly cares and worldly fears
> Go with us to the last."

Then followed the prayer before the sermon, which was long and earnest, and in which the soul of the petitioner was poured out in thanksgiving and praise to God for innumerable mercies in the past, and in supplication for renewed and multiplied blessings in the future. This prayer being concluded, the 733d hymn, beginning

> "From every stormy wind that blows,
> From every swelling tide of woes,
> There is a calm, a sure retreat,
> 'Tis found beneath the mercy seat,"

was sung.

Mr. Beecher prefaced his sermon with these words: "During the few weeks that I have been here and had the services of the Sabbath mornings under my charge, I have felt that both courtesy and good feeling required that, as far as possible, I should avoid all discussion and exposition that would raise questions of difference, divided as the great Christian world is in various ways, internally and externally, into separate bands. It seems to me that the same courtesy should be employed when one stands in a promiscuous multitude in a community that is employed in the intercourse of families. There are certain elements that are different in every neighborhood between one family and another, such that politeness requires that they should not interfere with each other's living. Every one is entitled to his own liberty, and there is a propriety in every other one respecting that liberty. I have undertaken, therefore, on the Sabbath mornings when I have spoken to you—and I shall this morning do the same—to discuss those elements, which are spiritually fundamental, and which belonged to all Christian sects in common; for when you touch a question of true Christian experience, and when you deal with a great subject of character, all difference vanishes. It will be found that as you recede from the spiritual conception of manhood to the instruments by which men are educated, differences multiply and disputes increase; but that as you go from the visible toward the invisible, and discuss the interior life of Christians, all differences gradually cease, and men come into a perfect unity. If you could bring the whole great diverse brotherhood of Christians, under various names, together into a scene where all were lifted to a holy enthusiasm in admiration of some great and noble deed or aspiration, you would find that they would take hold of hands together and that there would be no separation. The essential element of Christianity reunites men, its instruments and external institutions divide them; therefore he who speaks from the interior to the exterior of Christian experience usually speaks in accordance with the best judgments and the best aspirations of all Christians of every sect.

In the eighteenth chapter of Matthew and the opening verse are the following words:

"At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?"

That is very much, if you should put it in modern phrase, as if one should say, 'What do you consider as the most eminent state of Christian experience? What is your conception of the most perfect manhood?" Jesus called a little child unto Him and set him in the midst of them and said:

"Verily I say unto you, except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of Heaven."

Let alone who is greatest there you shall not even get in unless you become as little children.

"Whosoever, therefore, shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven."

We are to recollect that our Master stood at a time of the world when, in various nations, the ambition of mankind had been, or was, very strong. The Chaldean and the Assyrian had their conception of what was the most becoming in a man; the Greek had his ideal manhood; the Roman had very distinctly before his mind that which constituted the highest spectacle of manhood. The Jews, who were not one whit behind them, had a clear conception of what was necessary to perfect noble manhood; and our Master fell in with that universal disposition of the best men, in their better moods, to grow out and attain the ideal perfection, that when they came to ask Him who is the greatest in the kingdom of Heaven, what is the highest manhood? He took a little child and set him in their midst. What was the signification of that? Well, He was surrounded by conceited men, whose ideal was so easily reached that there were tens of thousands in Jerusalem who had reached it, who had gone, as they thought, as far as human nature could go, and whose thought was what lack I yet? That was the spirit of the great mass of the best Jews. Their standard was law, and they were puffed up. They had read the law of Moses and of the prophets. Their teachers had inspired them with the feeling that knowledge consisted in a minute rendering of this exterior Mosaic law, and they were very familiar with that; they therefore felt that there was scarcely anybody who could teach them, and they were very proud and excessively conceited. Our Master stood in the midst of scribes, doctors, and eminent Jewish saints, and their feeling was, "We are ready to patronize you, we recognize that you are an able man; you are a prophet, you are one of us, and we will receive you into our company if you will only disclose an *esprit de corps*." In their own estimation they were all orthodox; they were all saints. But Christ said to them, "If you wish to be eminent in the kingdom of heaven you must empty yourselves all out of yourselves and start over again, and you must be like a little child." Now, what is it in childhood that becomes the model conception of manhood? It is the universal impetus and habitude to learn. It is not a sense of ignorance so much as it is an appetite for knowledge. The whole nature of a child's mind is, "What is that?" and the child sits artlessly and receives what every one tells it. It is hungry after knowledge, and knowledge pours into it in ceaseless streams. But the Pharisees felt as though they were a bay and the whole Atlantic Ocean sprung its tides into it and filled it full so that no more could be got into it. The Saviour said to them, "There are none among you that know anything about the Kingdom of God in your self-satisfied state. Unless you become as little children, and are conscious that you are profoundly ignorant, and have a different conception of what manhood means, and become my scholars, and let me teach you the first elements of noble living, you shall not see the Kingdom of Heaven." The Kingdom of Heaven is a phrase which was better understood in an Oriental Monarchy than in our Democratic Government. We have to form a very artificial conception of it. The Apostle Paul defines it as being not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. When you put these elements together and bring them to our way of thinking, and interpret them in their own familiar manner, the kingdom of heaven is simply a realization of manhood in the highest form. It begins on earth and terminates in the world to come. He is in the kingdom of heaven who has begun to develop in himself that purpose, those qualities and that line of conduct which are leading him toward the full ideal of that of perfect manhood which God meant when he set up men. Take a clock, like that in the office there, and which never keeps time, what was it made for? It was made, like clocks, to keep time. That is what is set out to do, though the man who made it may have thought only of selling it. Yet the construction idea, back of the commercial one, was that it should register time. That being the root of the matter for which it was made, it is valuable in proportion as it does that, and worthless in proportion as it falls short of it; so perfect manhood is the thing and the thing toward which the development of all his faculties should tend. That which constitutes the conception of man is the full disclosure in harmony of all his power of mind, of soul, of spiritual function—so that he obeys all material, social, intellectual, moral, and spiritual laws. Now what is it to enter the kingdom of heaven? Whoever undertakes to be a man according to the instruction of the Word of God, and undertakes to use himself so as to make himself better, and so as to grow more and more manly, has entered into the kingdom of heaven. Entering the kingdom of heaven, then, is entering a Christian life—it is being better and meaning to be better as a systematic purpose of life. What is being converted? Why, it is beginning to do this. What is it to be a farmer? It is occupying a man's time in the cultivation of the soil. What is it to be converted from a minister into a farmer? It is to stop preaching and commence working on a farm. When a man devotes himself to work on a farm he is a farmer, whether he is successful or not. The moment a man takes in the scope of his own being here and hereafter and says, "I am determined to begin and live as a man should who has such duties in this life and such a destiny in the life to come," that moment he has entered the kingdom of heaven. At this point we are stopped by misconceptions widespread. Men say, "I understand by conversion a great change wrought in a man by which he passes from death to life, so that, whereas yesterday he was a great sinner, to-day he is lifted into a life of purity. This impression is enhanced because it has a root of truth in it; but conversion is not a sudden, it is a gradual, change. If a man, having surveyed his life, is dissatisfied, and "will, by the grace of God, from this time forth, undertake to live a better and a higher life," that man is converted. He has started in the right way, but every day of his life he will find that it is one thing to resolve and another thing to execute, and that in entering upon a Christian life he enters not upon a life which, by the grace of God, has been shored and smoked and cleared, so that he will roll, like a ball down hill, easily all the time, but upon an education the most comprehensive and the most difficult that a man can conceive of. Christ says to men: "Would you be saved? Well, then, come to Me and let Me teach you." That is the import of the command. "Follow me." When a man is converted—that is to say, when he has a clear revelation of his sin and revolts from it, and turns his back on it and has a more or less vivid conception of the higher Christian life, and sets his face toward that life and says, "I believe I am converted, and I believe I have entered the kingdom of heaven," then he is like a little child. Many persons, when they have gone through conviction, and wrestled with the Prince of Darkness, and passed sleepless nights, and lost their appetite, and gone through great struggles, and then been lifted into a state of wonderful ecstacy and joy, are supposed to have been rinsed, cleaned, scoured out. It is not so. I do not ridicule these dramatic experiences, but I smile at them when they are misrepresented so as to be mischievous. It is a misapprehension to suppose that men must go through such experiences. Oftentimes persons are so organized and so educated that the transition from a worldly life to the life of a Christian is well-nigh imperceptible so far as their external conduct is concerned. The beginnings of conversion may be immediate, and there is no prescribed mode by which it shall take place.

The erroneous notions with which persons enter the Church was also explained by Mr. Beecher, and commented upon at length. The whole subject of the sermon was discussed with a power and richness of expression, and with a variety and vividness of illustration of which no adequate idea can be given within the limits of a brief report like this. After the exposition and the application of it which followed, the preacher, who commanded the closest attention of his hearers from the beginning to the end of his very long, but intensely interesting, discourse, closed as follows:

Dearly beloved, we shall not meet again in the flesh; we go our several ways. May the dear love of Christ go with you all. You are beloved of Christ. My Father is your Father. My hope of heaven is your hope of heaven, in sickness, in discouragement or disappointments, or sins, or great guilt, never give up hope in God. There is no other friend like him. Nobody loves you as he does. You do not know how to love and nourish your children with the tenderness and kindness with which God loves and nourishes you. You are rich as long as you have God; you are poor without Him. Wherever you may go, my last words to you, who may never meet me again, are, "Hope in God: your hope, your salvation is in Him. Hope in God."

The concluding prayer was as follows: "Thou best and most beloved in heaven, thou Father of all goodness and God of all grace and consolation, breathe upon the souls in this presence to make them discontented with themselves, discontented with their shortcomings, with their imperfections, with all that is wrong. Breathe hope into their hearts, that they may every one feel, in spite of all the past and its besetments, that there is for them a better life and a nobler manhood; breathe a spirit of tenderness into all that may live together affianced in nobler friendship. We pray for the blessing of Almighty God upon every soul, upon all those that are dear to each one of us, upon all our households and all the consecrated hopes therein; we pray for our beloved land and for all the nations of the earth. Oh Lord, how long? Behold the roaring misery of the world that groans and travails in pain; behold the fightings, the bloodshed, the terrible disasters, and the speechless sufferings. Behold around the globe how few know Thee and how many are besotted. How long, O Lord, how long? Bring in the bright day when no man shall need to say to his neighbor, 'Know thou the Lord,' but when every man shall know Him from the greatest to the least. Cut short the time. Make haste, Thou that dwellest in the infinitude of strength, and bring to pass that latter-day glory when the new heaven and the new earth shall come, in which dwelleth righteousness."

Before the singing of the Doxology, with which the exercises closed, a collection was taken up to relieve from the pressure of debt and the dangers of a mortgage the home of a widow who has been deprived of her earthly support and strength in a comparatively recent period.

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MR. BEECHER TO SPEAK BEFORE NEW-ENGLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—THE DEMANDS ON HIS ATTENTION.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE, N. H., Sept. 20.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, upon the invitation of Mr. Fairbanks and others, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., is to speak in that place on Tuesday next before the County Agricultural Society. He is also to speak at Plymouth, N. H., on Wednesday, before a similar organization. Gov. Smith, of Manchester, N. H., with a large committee, pressed upon Mr. Beecher an invitation to deliver the address before the State Agricultural Society of New-Hampshire, on the 1st of October, but this and a score of other invitations he has felt obliged to decline.

HACKMEN'S DIFFERENCES.

For some time past a bitter contest has been in progress between the Jersey City and New-York hackmen, the former claiming that the latter have no right to come over to Jersey City and ply their vocation, when they pay neither license fees nor taxes. The majority of the officers and employes of the Cunard Company have espoused the cause of the New-Yorkers, and refuse to allow the Jersey City men to go on their dock, at which place all the trouble has occurred. On the other hand, the Police side with the Jersey City men, and, as it is a violation of a city ordinance to solicit passengers or act as a public porter or hackman without a license, they arrest the New-York men at every opportunity and have them fined $20 for each offense. In addition to that, they drive them away from the docks. Yesterday morning upon the arrival of the steamer Calabria at the wharf, the usual crowd of hackmen gathered around, and the usual scenes occurred. Two of the New-York hackmen, named Michael Geraghty and Daniel Kenny, were arrested by Capt. McHorney, and locked up to await an examination this morning. The other New-York men were driven away by the Police.

A SALOON-KEEPER'S DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Charles Arnold, of No. 542 West Fortieth street, keeper of a lager-beer saloon, was held in $1,000 bail for examination by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of felonious assault. The complainant, James Reilly, a butcher, of No. 541 Eleventh avenue, made affidavit charging that about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning he was passing home through Fortieth street when he met a friend named Edwards, who asked him in to have a drink. They went into the saloon kept by Arnold, and after having two glasses of beer a dispute arose between Edwards and the proprietor. Reilly interfered, desiring to separate the parties, and Arnold, who had a glass in his hand throughout the dispute, dealt him three terrible blows on the head with the glass, inflicting very dangerous wounds. Officer Ostron, of the Thirtieth Precinct, arrested Arnold, and had Reilly conveyed to the station-house, where his wounds were dressed. Arnold at first admitted using the glass, a fragment of which was found in his pocket, in self-defense, but, afterward stated that Reilly had fallen against the end of the counter and so wounded himself.

WALKING IN THE RAIN.

Mr. J. H. Crozier, a printer and amateur pedestrian yesterday tried to walk thirty-two miles in eight hours, for a wager of $400. The course was from Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue to Bronxville and return. The pedestrian, accompanied by his backers and judges in carriages, started at 6:30 yesterday morning. He reached Bronxville at 9:45 A. M., making the sixteen miles, over a muddy road, in three hours and fifteen minutes. On the return he increased his pace, and at Melrose was ahead of time. Herlem Bridge was reached at 1:45 P. M. It now became evident to all that he could not win. He began to drag along, and finally became fatigued. He showed good courage, however, and finished his tramp, but lost the wager by twenty-five minutes. At 2:55 o'clock he reached Fifty-ninth street, and fainted. He made the thirty-two miles in eight hours and twenty-five minutes, walking ten miles in a rain storm. His backers are confident he can accomplish the feat, and intend to match him again.

ATTEMPT AT HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Burns, of No. 175 Elm street, was remanded for examination by Justice Morgan at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday charged by Officer Wilson, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, with attempting to snatch a pocketbook from Mrs. Adeline Shook, of No. 134 Lexington avenue, on Saturday. A full complaint will be entered and a thorough examination had when Mrs. Shook appears in court.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The United States steamer Lancaster, Rear Admiral W. E. Leroy, the flagship of the South American Squadron, and the United States steamer Monongahela, Capt. J. S. Thornton, were at Rio Janeiro Aug. 26; and the United States steamer Wasp was at Montevideo Aug. 17. The health of the squadron was good.

COMFORT FOR THE SORROWING.

A rather peculiar application was made the other day at York, England. At the City Brewster Sessions, a Mr. Lawson applied for a license for a public-house, on the express ground of its close proximity to the cemetery. "There was," it was stated, "at present no place for persons to go to for a stimulant when depressed by grief at the gravesides of their friends."—This request was, oddly enough, supported by the chaplain of the cemetery, and on better grounds, perhaps, and even more earnestly by the lodge-keeper. The latter, indeed, seems to have urged it as a personal favor to himself. "At present," he said, "these depressed persons come to his lodge, and he had to give them his own brandy; for he would be fined if he sold it to them." The magistrates, however, were hard-hearted enough to refuse the application.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Schillerbund vocal society gave a dramatic and musical entertainment at the Turn Hall last night.

The German Quartet Club celebrated its fourth anniversary by a musical soiree at the Hall No. 10 Stanton street, last night.

Henry Welding was held to answer by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with violently assaulting Frederick Switzer, of No. 147 Essex street, on Saturday night.

The third day's festivities of the Suavian Volks Festival, postponed on account of the rain on Wednesday, will take place in Jones' Wood Colosseum to-morrow. A new programme has been prepared for the occasion.

The steamer Britannic carried out from this port on Saturday 21,815 letters and 41 bags of papers; Ville de Paris, 3,725 letters and 3 bags of papers; the Donau, 27,844 letters and 42 bags of papers, and the Cuba 2,900 letters and 1 bag of papers.

The German Republican Central Committee has appointed a committee to represent the organization at the Republican State Convention at Utica. The delegation is composed of Dr. Muhr, Charles Goepp, Charles Schwedler, Gust A. Ratz, and August Kirk.

Jane Crane, of No. 17 Sullivan street, was held in $500 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing $2 from John Anderson, of No. 80 York street, while he was standing on the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday evening Henry W. Dodge, aged forty-five years, and residing at No. 194 Sands street, suddenly dropped dead on the sidewalk, opposite Franklin House, in Fulton avenue.

Edward Smith, residing at No. 458 Flushing avenue, was arrested yesterday, for assaulting his wife by throwing a piece of ware at her, and inflicting a serious scalp-wound and also a deep cut on her face.

A man named Edward Brown, who recently came to Brooklyn from Westbury, to look for work, was attacked by some parties unknown to him, on Saturday, near Atlantic and Rockaway avenues, and was robbed of $2 20, all the money he had in his possession. His assailants struck him on the head, and inflicted a scalp-wound, and before going away gave him a severe beating.

STATEN ISLAND.

Hugh Gallagher, of Northfield, has been arrested by order of Judge Pratt, and held in $500 bail, at the suit of Mrs. Catherine Banning, who charges that he slanderously accused her of having poisoned her husband, Patrick Banning.

The Republican young men of the town of Middletown have formed a "Young Men's Association," which already numbers twenty-five or thirty members. Its officers are Charles W. Alexander, President; M. S. Tynan, W. M. Mullen, Vice Presidents; M. Feeny, Secretary; F. Kassner, Treasurer.

In pursuance of a mandamus from the Supreme Court, the Board of Trustees of New-Brighton are now engaged in auditing the claims of the Justices and constables of Castleton for 1866 and 1867. The Clerk has been directed to procure from the County Clerk's Office all records of convictions filed by the parties, records of commitments from the Sheriff's Office, and a record of fines paid to the County Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND.

The tax-payers of School District No. 29, Huntington, have voted $2,500 for the erection of a new school-house.

A new African Methodist Episcopal Bethel was dedicated at East Setauket yesterday, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Rev. W. N. Bowen is the Pastor.

The wife of Daniel L'Hommedieu, of Riverhead, eloped with a young man named Calvin Horton a day or two ago, leaving several small children behind for her husband to take care of. The pair are understood to have gone to Norwich, Conn.

The Presbytery of Long Island will meet at Middletown (Yaphank Station) on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., when Rev Eusebius Hale, the Moderator, will preach the opening sermon. During the session a half day will be given to a Presbyterian Sunday-school institute.

The Synod of Long Island will meet at Southold on the 19th of October. This Synod consists of the Presbyteries of Brooklyn, Long Island, and Nassau, having 101 ministers and 73 churches, including most of the Presbyterians of Long Island, Staten Island, and Shelter Island. The number of communicants is 14,311, of whom 1,864 were added last year.

NEW-JERSEY.

At the Iron Docks, Hoboken, yesterday, a boy aged thirteen years, named J. W. Parker, was drowned off the schooner Vesper. The father of the boy was Captain of the vessel.

Early yesterday morning a desperate fight took place in a bar-room in Montgomery street, and during its progress a man named Patrick McPhillips was stabbed with a knife. The wound is a slight one. Upon the arrival of Officer Garvin, a few minutes afterward, McPhillips pointed out William Kernan as the man who stabbed him, and the officer took him into custody. The injured man was detained as a witness after his wound was dressed.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning, two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle-work collided at the Henderson street crossing, in Jersey City, and a brakeman named Thomas Finlay was thrown violently from the top of a car to the ground, sustaining internal injuries of a serious character. On the way down he struck against the beams of the trestle-work, which broke the force of his fall and probably saved his life. Officers Goetz and Crosby conveyed him to his residence, in Sixth street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Natalie Testa is at the Union Square Hotel.

Hon. T. W. Park, of Vermont, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Richard Harrington, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman Heister Clymer, of Pennsylvania, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Speaker James G. Blaine, of Maine, and Col. Barbaza, of Havana, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Bernard Eckelmann, German Consul at Porto Rico, and Mme. Teresa Carreño Sauret, are at the Everett House.

Ex-Congressman James M. Hanks, of Arkansas; Gen. J. E. Wilder, of Tennessee, and E. P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Weston Flint, United States Consul at Chin Kiang; Ex-Senator Alexander McDonald, of Arkansas, and T. G. Cary, of Cambridge, Mass., are at the Hoffman House.

Commodore T. H. Patterson, United States Navy; Rev. Dr. Dalzell, of Shreveport, La., and J. K. Emmet, the actor, are at the New-York Hotel.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN ASTONISHED.

At an early hour yesterday morning Chief Engineer Bates, in company with the Lord Mayor of Dublin, who wished to see how the Fire Department worked, went to the corner of Broadway and Murray street and sounded an alarm. Five minutes after the First Battalion were on the ground ready for work. A special alarm was then sounded for the self-propelling engine at Burling slip, and in a very short time it was on the ground, and the driver went through several evolutions, turning the engine around the Lord Mayor, who stood in the centre of the street, almost close enough to brush his clothes. The visitor expressed much astonishment, and was well pleased with what he saw.

TOMBS POLICE COURT NOTES.

Before Justice Flammer, John Griffin, charged with having broken into the lager beer saloon of Moses Sands, No. 184 Canal street, yesterday morning, for felonious purposes, was committed to answer, in default of $2,000 bail....Annie Burke was held, in default of $500 bail, to answer a charge of stealing a hat and apron, of the value of $3, from Frances Schuetz, of No. 384 Pearl street....Jane Noonan, of No. 26 Washington street, complained that Margaret Nagle attacked her, on Saturday night, and struck her on the head with a pitcher, inflicting a severe wound. The accused was held to answer, in default of $500 bail.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED INCENDIARY.

On the 18th of August last a fire occurred on the fourth floor of the tenement building in the rear of No. 253 Stanton street, which was extinguished before any serious damage was done. Fire Marshal Sheldon, on making an investigation, came to the conclusion that the fire was of incendiary origin. It was ascertained that it originated in the rooms occupied by Bernard Goetz, a wood carver, about whose place a large quantity of kerosene oil was found. Goetz said that he was on the roof when the fire started, and on going down to his own room found that the kerosene lamp had exploded and set fire to the place. The following day he went to the insurance agent, and said that he had lost considerable property, but was willing to settle for $50. The Fire Marshal subsequently learned that Goetz was heard to lock his door and go down stairs a short time before the fire was discovered, and three men saw him running away from the house. Goetz was indicted last week, and a bench-warrant was issued by Judge Sutherland. Officer Miller, of the Fire Marshal's office, yesterday learned that he was at No. [illegible] Delancey street, and went there, but not in time to effect a capture. Last night, however, Goetz was arrested in a lager beer saloon in Forty-fourth street, and on his way to the Central Office he made several desperate attempts to escape. He will be taken to court to-day. The prisoner has served a term on the Island for larceny.

THE HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Sugar nominal; No. 12 D. S., 15½@16 reals ⅌ arroba. Molasses nominal; Clayed and Muscovado, 12 reals ⅌ keg. Stock of sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 271,000 bxs. and 5,800 hhds. Receipts of the week, 1,200 bxs. and 113 hhds. Exported during the week, 11,000 bxs. and 212 hhds., including 8,400 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $36@$37 ⅌ cwt. Butter, superior American, $56@$58 ⅌ quintal; Goshen, $66@$68. Flour, $23@25 ⅌ bbl. Hams, American Sugar-cured, $34@$38 ⅌ quintal. Lard, in kegs, $37@$38 ⅌ quintal; in tins, $44@$45. Potatoes $8 50@$8 75. Onions, $9. Coal-oil, in tins, 5½@6 reals ⅌ gallon. Shooks nominal. Freights nominal; loading at Havana for the United States, ⅌ box of Sugar, $1@$1 25; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@38s. ⅌ ton; loading at other ports on the North Coast for the United States, ⅌ hhd. of Sugar, $4 50@$5; per hhd. of Molasses, $3 50@$3 75. Spanish Gold, $1 84@$1 85; American, $1 88@$1 89. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 66@68 premium; short sight, 70@72 premium; 60 days, Gold, 80@82 premium; short sight, 84@86 premium; on London, 108@110 premium; on Paris, 85@87 premium.

PROVIDENCE PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.—The market for Printing Cloths for the past week was very dull, and the transactions foot up at only 13,900 pieces. The prices are nominally 5¼c.@5⅜c. for Standard, and Extra, 64x64, but offers of goods at the latter figure find no takers.

[Advertisement.]

Dyeing and cleaning of coats, pants, vests, shawls, sacques, velvets, laces, feathers, gloves, &c., go to Lord's Offices, No. 111 Eighth avenue, No. 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, No. 860 Broadway, corner of Seventeenth street.

[Advertisement.]

A.—The KNOX Fall style of gentlemen's hats—artistic, stylish, and unequaled—are procurable at No. 212 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Celtic, from Liverpool.—A. F. Elliott, Mrs. A. F. Elliott, Miss Elliott and servant, Mrs. David Williams, Mrs. M. J. Miller, Mrs. E. MacLeish, Gen. J. A. Hunter, W. H. Armstrong, S. S. Comstock, J. L. Macaulay, W. Douglas, Mrs. S. A. Yellowlee and servant, R. A. Yellowlee, Charles M. Schott, Albert Crosby, Mrs. Albert Crosby and servant, James Wright, A. E. Dick, Henry James McCaw, Joseph McKnight, W. C. Coup, Mrs. W. C. Coup, Misses Coup, H. Courteille, Raymond Cabue, F. B. Bass, C. J. Davis, John Migraw, A. B. Irving, M. B. Zimbi, Horace Allan, J. K. Emmet, Mrs. J. K. Emmet, Master Emmet, F. M. Terrill, Mrs. F. M. Terrill, Mrs. A. K. P. Joy, G. Shaw, Mrs. G. Shaw, Oscar Hackmann, Dr. J. Walz, Mr. Biggs, B. Sheldon, J. Ullmann, F. C. Bellows, R. C. Levein, H. R. Godfrey, J. Houghton, W. De Renne, E. Viremouds, William Lawtey, P. Lawtey, C. M. Trenchard, C. King, G. W. Morris, Lewis King, J. Arthur Lefroy, Thomas Goggin, Weston Flint, William Willan, A. J. Macaulay, Miss E. Macaulay and nurse, Miss C. Sartwell, Mme. Ostoia, Miss Mansfield, W. Speiser, A. Bohn, James H. Easton, H. J. Sartwell, W. P. Sartwell, C. A. Hill, Miss Annie Douglas, Miss Annie Jane Moore, Mrs. Padden, Clinton Hunter, Mrs. Clinton Hunter, Mr. Sangster, J. H. Blauvelt, James Arkell, O. F. Livingstone, Mrs. O. F. Livingstone, R. B. Smith, Mrs. R. B. Smith, Robert Willson, Josiah Rainey, Don Enrique Barbaza, A. M. Biglow, Patrick J. Carroll, Robert F. Bixby, James Stewart, R. A. Brennan, Mrs. R. A. Brennan, Charles H. Van Brunt, A. W. Druce, Mr. Mitchell, Charles Geard, Mrs. Charles Geard, R. Wilkinson, Mrs. R. Wilkinson, Mrs. M. Dickerson, Miss E. Cameron, E. S. Holland, J. W. Alsop, J. Mackelvie, Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. M. Lee and infant, Master E. H. Lee, William Murray, Mr. Fenety, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Lansdowne, Mr. Kirkpatrick, W. W. Jordan, Don Jose Venecia, Jose Caragol, L. W. Cox, Mrs. L. W. Cox, Mrs. S. Booth and infant, Miss H. Booth, Miss E. Booth, Robert Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Riker R. James, Duncan Smith, C. B. Hale, C. R. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Hale, R. S. Boleyn, G. R. Secord, W. C. Gorsuch, H. B. Waite, N. Martin, C. J. Kaskel, C. Schuitz, John Rutherford, A. G. Myers, Miss Alice Roberts, Miss Fanny Roberts, Mrs. L. Spencer Goble, W. Mackay, J. P. Waters, Julius Lipner, G. S. Whitaker, Benjamin Whitworth, Miss J. Whitworth, Miss H. Whitworth, Wilton R. C. Passy, Henry Serle, Edward O. Wolcott, John Warner, A. K. P. Joy, Master W. H. Mackay.

In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Yates, J. A. Denny, William McCann, J. McCann, Mrs. S. A. Ransom, Dr. R. H. Derby, S. S. Jelliffe, G. A. Sullivan, Augustus Abendroth, Miss Augusta Abendroth, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Miss Coleman, S. D. Whitney, T. B. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Chase, J. F. Bissell, Charles Chase, George Stratton, B. Jenkins, Miss E. B. Jenkins, D. C. Hornby, C. H. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Morris, A. J. Plate, Mr. Prumers, J. K. Casaro, H. Juseriano, Mr. and Mrs. Sauret, W. T. Forbes, Rev. Robert Willan, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Stickler, J. W. Stickler, Jr., Miss N. M. Stickler, Miss C. L. Stickler, Miss Lottie Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, Mrs. Phalen, Misses Phalen, B. W. Tone, Mrs. R. J. McCauley, John L. Arts, A. Whitworth, H. H. Sprague, Miss Callender, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watson, child and infant, Mr. and Mrs. John Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, five children, governess, and maid, Rev. Dr. J. McCauley, Miss McCauley, Miss S. Rice, Rev. J. W. Coombs, Miss Champion, Miss Hattie Kennedy, H. Phipps, Mr. and Mrs. John Foster, Mrs. Kemp and maid, Miss Kemp, James Kemp, Mrs. E. H. Valentine, Miss M. P. Valentine, T. Maddocks and Brother, Gen. C. M. Prevost, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hobson and two children, Charles McEvoy, E. C. Moore, W. T. Moore, D. Laughlin, Mr. and Mrs. Francis G. Cairns, Mrs. M. A. Connelly, Miss Ahearn, Louis Denton, Rev. P. Kane, G. Child, J. K. Collett, Edward Armstrong, Julius Runge, Attellia R. Petracchi, Robert Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Cummings, Miss Cummings and sister, Mr. Beissner, Miss L. Hetherington, Margaret Smith, Col. A. Aytoun, Charles Grundy, John L. Foster, George G. Crocker, John K. Broadhurst, Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mrs. Mary Delancy, Mrs. Cadwallader, Mr. Bryan, S. T. Smith, George Byford, Rev. John Head, Rev. Patterson Smith, Miss Kate Anderson, G. C. Brackett.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—R. F. Phillips, Rev. E. J. O'Reilly, Miss K. O'Reilly, Miss. E. C. Buchler, Mr. Wilder, Mrs. Wilder, Mr. Bradbrook, Mrs. Bradbrook, Mr. F. H. Betts, Mrs. F. H. Betts, Mrs. Holbrook, two children, and servant, C. B. Pollock, Hugh Coffey, Miss M. A. Gavnor, Mrs. J. George, Rev. Dr. Harvey, Rev. Dr. Dobbs, Rev. Dr. Dotterer, Rev. Dr. Strong, John Nicholl, George Clark, Arthur Holland, W. B. Gebhart, Mrs. P. Lintern, Miss Sarah Parkin, S. E. Sherwood, G. S. MacLaran, Miss Callaghan, Mrs. Kertell, Mr. Barratt, Rev. William McGorlick, John Cattle, Jr., J. R. Martin, Mrs. J. H. Martin, Mr. Walsh, Mr. Schroder, B. C. Lauth, Mrs. B. C. Lauth, Mr. Tobler, Mrs. Tobler, Mrs. Silverman, Miss Silverman, Rev. James Lawrence, Rev. E. Phelan, James E. McClees, Mrs. C. Pitts, Miss H. W. Pitts, Mr. James, Mrs. James, C. Pitts, F. A. Springman, R. Ritchie, Mrs. R. Ritchie, A. J. Vanderpool, Mrs. A. J. Vanderpool, Miss Vanderpool, Master Vanderpool, Gen. Martindale, Miss Martindale, Miss Oakley, Rev. F. Battershall, H. G. Vale, Miss M. E. Vale, James Holmes, Rev. F. S. Callaghan, Philip S. Justice, Miss L. Flynn, Miss Harriet Goodwin, Mrs. J. Henderson, G. L. Harding, F. O. Harding, John L. Galletti, James Gardner, William Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Willis, B. Frankenberg, Mrs. C. Johnson, Miss Mary Ryan, G. W. Fuller, Mr. Whiteside, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Wallace, Alexander Cluxton, Hugh Cassidy, Mr. Freeman, John G. Ayres, William S. Whitwell, Mr. Woodward, T. M. Sloane, G. K. Lawrence, W. G. Brown, C. G. Cowie, Uno Widestrand, Mrs. Uno Widestrand, Mr. Zimmerman and two children, Louis Herreshoff, N. G. Herreshoff, B. Huntley, Miss R. Webster, Mrs. Holmes, Samuel Ellis, Miss L. S. Robinson, Thomas Knott, Mrs. Thomas Knott, and two children, Mrs. Harken, and infant.

In steam-ship Merrimac, from Rio Janeiro.—Charles Jackson, wife and family, Commodore Thos. H. Patterson, Paymaster Albert S. Kenney, Ensign Boynton Leach, Secretary Frank B. Smith, Mrs. Nancy H. Lang and sons, Louis F. Brush, Jacob Lacey, Charles R. Flint, Mrs. Louisa Hoffman, Daniel W. Eldridge. From Pernambuco: Albert F. Damon, William U. Grosier, wife and family, William S. Thompson. From Para—Joseph J. Malcher. From St. Thomas—Jose De La Rose, Calisto Romeir, Francisco Crosco, Louis Guillimity, Bernard Eckleman, Charles Des Chendeus and son, Andre L. Palazzi, Dr. Domingo Bullo, Conrad C. Simmons, Arthur Wakefield, David J. Van Prag and wife, Mrs. Jacob Van Praag, son, and servant, Gustava Richter, Lorenzo Dow, Theodore Reynal, Adrian Drouelhet, wife, and family, Emile Dreuil and wife, Miss Virginia Grooves, John A. De Varas.

In steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from Savannah.—Mrs. C. Clark and infant, Miss Rose, W. W. Rose, M. Hamilton, G. W. Doughty, G. W. Wardwell, W. P. Bursley, C. Schlamm.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:46 | Sun sets....5:59 | Moon sets.12:14

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:13 | Gov. Island..4:02 | Hell Gate....5:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Sept. 8, and Queenstown 9th, with mdse. and 129 cabin and 287 steerage passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. Sept. 13, lat. 48 40, lon. 31 46, passed a Bremen steamer bound E.; 17th, lat. 42, lon. 58 12, passed steam-ship Atlas, from Boston, for Liverpool; 19th, 30 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Parthia, a French, a National, an Anchor, a White Star, and an Inman steamer, all bound E.

Steam-ship Castalia, (Br.,) Butler, Genoa, Aug. 3, Marseilles 9th, Menton 10th, Leghorn 13th, Naples 15th, Messina 17th, Palermo 22d, Denia 29th, Malaga Sept. 3d, and Gibraltar 4th, with mdse. and 11 passengers to Henderson Bros. Sept. 15, no lat., &c., passed an Inman steamer bound E.; 17th, 4 A. M., passed a German steamer bound E.; 19th, 7 P. M., passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, 3:35 P. M., Lat. 40 36, Lon. 72 35, fell in with steamship Florida, from Philadelphia for Providence, with rudder gone; took her in tow and brought her to this port.

Steam-ship Florida, Crocker, Philadelphia, bound to Providence. Experienced strong easterly winds; Sept. 18, in a heavy E. S. E. gale, with heavy cross sea, carried away rudder post and rudder; 19th, 5 P. M., Fire Island bearing W. N. W. 25 miles, was taken in tow by steam-ship Castalia and brought to this port.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, New-Orleans, Sept. 12, and the Bar 13, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Sept. 18, 11 A. M., 30 miles N. from Cape Hatteras, fell in with bark Federica, (Ital.,) from Belfast for New-York, dismasted and in distress, took her in tow and brought her to the Delaware breakwater.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Sept. 10 and Queenstown 11th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Sept. 13, lat. 50 50, lon. 21 23, passed steam-ship City of Richmond, hence, for Liverpool; 15th, lat. 47 40, lon. 38 43, passed bark B. Davies, (of Sydney, C. B.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Georgia, (Br.,) McKinzie, Hamilton, Bermuda, Sept. 17, with mdse. and 22 passengers to A. E. Outerbridge.

Steam-ship Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Boston, Sept. 18, in ballast, to Snow & Burgess.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Kenyon.

Steam-ship Merrimack, Weir, Rio Janeiro Aug. 26, Bahia 29, Pernambuco 31, Para Sept. 5, and St. Thomas 13, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool Sept. 10 and Queenstown 11, with mdse. and 146 cabin and 447 steerage passengers to R. J. Cortis. Sept. 13, lat. 50 55, lon. 23 10, passed an Inman steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nickerson, New-Orleans Sept. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Clark and Seaman.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans Sept. 12, and the Bar 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Grossman, Galveston Sept. 12, and Key West 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Sept. 19, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 45, spoke brig Ada B. Hall, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, 21 ds. out, and short of provisions; supplied her with bread and beef; she had been run into by an unknown schr., carrying away bowsprit and [illegible] below the top; had mainsail, main-staysail, and [illegible] foresail set, and jib set on jury bowsprit.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah Sept. 17, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London Aug. 8, and Isle of Wight 34 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 9 ds. W. of the Banks; Aug. 22, lat. 49, lon. 16, passed ship Crusader, (Br.,) bound E.; 23d, lat. 49 11, lon. 18 25, spoke ship John A. Baker, from Philadelphia, for London; 26th, lat. 50 10, lon. 22 40, passed bark Catharine, (Norw.,) bound E. Sept. 5, lat. 43, lon. 39, spoke bark Mexico, (Fr.,) from Vera Cruz, for Bordeaux; same day, lat. 43 10, lon. 39 20, spoke bark Huntress, (Ger.,) from Milk River, Jam., for Falmouth.

Bark Elizabeth, (Ger.,) Dicke, Bremen 44 ds., in ballast to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark Dr. Von Thunen Fellow, (Ger.,) Kienow, Sunderland 65 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Regulus, (Nor.,) Schulte, Amsterdam 31 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Palermo, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Mills, Hamburg 44 ds., with empty barrels to order; vessel to Heney & Parker. Has had strong N. E. and N. W. gales to the Banks, and been 14 ds. from thence with light northerly winds.

Bark Forsete, (Nor.,) Christiansen, Arendal 52 ds., with empty barrels to order; vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Dagmar, (Nor.,) Olsen, Antwerp 47 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Dos Hermanos, (Mex.,) Auerastevry, Vera Cruz 41 ds., with cedar to Latasa & Co.

Brig Two Brothers, (Mex.,) Adestora, Vera Cruz 41 ds., with mahogany, &c., to Commercial Warehouse Company—vessel to master.

Brig Ida, (Norw.,) Laurensen, Konigsberg 59 ds., with rags to order—vessel Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Pucelle, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Bingay, St. Martins 14 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Schr. Marguerite (Fr.,) Bense, St. Pierre, Mart., 19 ds., with sugar to H. A. Swan & Son.

Schr. Louisa Francis, Winchester, New-Bedford.

Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Port Chester.

Schr. W. W. Brainard, Fitch, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Peter Ritter, Arnold, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.

Schr. Harriet Gardner, Miller, Fall River.

Schr. Sylvester Hall, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Rondout.

Schr. Orion, Winters, Somerset, for Rondout.

Schr. Geo. Moon, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to Geo. Moon.

Schr. Buckeye, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Balcom, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. M. C. Hale, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Z. Taylor, Hill, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Gloucester, Hurley, Fall River.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Lewis, Hartford.

Schr. F. A. Brown, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Annie B., (Br.,) Bradley, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. E.; raining.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 20.—Arr. 19th: Steamers Josephine Thompson, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia.

Cld. 19th: Steamer William Woodward, for New-York; schr. Loretto Fish, for Boston.

Sld. 19th: Ship David Stewart, for Rio; bark Dido, for Londonderry; brig Lena, for Demerara; schr. Freddie L. Porter, for Boston.

Arr. 20th: Steamers Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Vineland, from New-York; Richard Willing, from Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 20.—Below, schr. Melite, bound in. She is ashore on Lovell's Island, but will probably come off at the next tide.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 20.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; ship Arlington, from Sidney, C. B.; schr. Curtis Tilton, from Baltimore, for Savannah, leaky; schr. H. A. White, from Boston; schr. Alfred Keene, from Rockport, Me.

Sld. steamer Flag, for Boston; bark David Babcock, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 20.—Arr. barks Penang and Roma. The dismasted bark Frederica left for Philadelphia, in tow, at 7 o'clock A. M. The steamer City of Dallas towed her here, and not the Cleopatra.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 20.—Arr. at the Passes, steam-ship Yazoo, from Philadelphia; ship Genevieve Strickland, from Liverpool.

Sld. steamers New-Orleans, Wilmington, and City of Galveston.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—Cld. Sept. 19, steamer Wyoming, for Savannah; ship Abie, for Antwerp; barks Bisigkeil, for Stettin, and Deodata, for do.; schrs. Ida V. McCabe, for Washington; F. L. Godfrey, for Wilmington, N. C.; N. W. Magee, for do.; Richard Vaux, for do.; Katie G. Robinson, for do.; M. P. Smith, for Medford; R. H. Shannon, for Cambridgeport; Lottie, for East Cambridge; L. L. Hamlin, for Pawtucket; S. J. Bright, for Lynn; J. M. Broomall, for Providence; Thomas W. Haven, for do.; Luiu, for Lynn; Brunette, for Annapolis.

Arr. steamer Harrisburg, from Boston.

Arr. Sept. 20, steamer Illinois, from Liverpool; barks Helen Sands, from Rotterdam, and Gefion, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 20.—Arr. bark "A. M. Niphon, Bay Liverpool."

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 20.—The White Star steam-ship Baltic, Capt. Kennedy, from New-York Sept. 12 arr. here at 6:30 P. M. and proceeded for Liverpool.

MOVILLE, Sept. 20.—Steamer State of Nevada, Capt. Braes, from New-York Sept. 9 for Glasgow, has arr.

THE
GORHAM
ELECTRO PLATE
is the best Plated Ware in the world, possessing the elements of solidity, beauty, finish, and extreme durability, equally with pure Silver, and at one-quarter its price.

THE
GORHAM
SOLID SILVER.
The largest and richest stock of BRIDAL GIFTS in the country. At retail by the
Gorham Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
No. 1 Bond St., near Broadway.
AND BY
JOSEPH BACHMAN & SONS,
NO. 3 MAIDEN LANE.

WHOLESALE
AUTUMN,
1874.
A. T. Stewart & Co
Respectfully announce that their
Second Opening
OF
French
PATTERN BONNETS
AND
Novelties in
MILLINERY GOODS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
Wednesday, Sept. 23,
AT THEIR
Wholesale Millinery Rooms,
Fourth Floor, Accessible by Elevator,
Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th & 10th Sts.

THE SIMONDS MANUFACTURING CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, ELEVATED AND LOW-DOWN RANGES, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, [illegible]
NO. 50 CLIFF ST. [illegible]
SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE.

FOREIGN NOTES.

It is stated that, owing to the alarming increase of brigandage in Sicily, trial by jury will be suspended.

The London *Graphic* says that the formation of a British Association for the Advancement of Art is proposed.

A Liverpool merchant has been fined $1,100 and mulcted in costs, also, for selling some hams that were not sound.

A letter from Belgium, in the *Rappel*, states that M. Bazaine will proceed to England, where he proposes to definitively establish himself.

The Princess Florence, sister to the King of Bonny, after six years' residence in England, has just completed her education there, and is now on her way back to the paternal home.

An English writer thanks the American newspapers for telling the British people that the Prince of Wales owes £640,000. The intimation appears to have been quite unexpected on the other side.

The *Presse* announces that the construction of the outer girdle of forts for the defense of Paris will be commenced next November, and they will give employment to nearly 2,000 workmen.

The African Exploration Society of Berlin is fitting out a second expedition to the interior of Africa. Herr Alexander Von Hormayer, the well-known ornithologist, will be the leader.

It is stated from Copenhagen that the Chinese Government has bought a Danish iron-clad, the Denmark, which was built in 1863 by Messrs. Thompson, of Glasgow. The price paid is said to have been £200,000.

The Council of the Catholic Union of Ireland has passed a resolution condemning the inaugural and other addresses delivered at the recent meeting of the British Association in Belfast, as antagonistic to the Catholic faith.

A magnificent State yacht for the Czarewitch of Russia was launched the other day at Hull. She was christened Czarevna, and is said to be one of the finest specimens of naval architecture that has been turned out of English yards.

The *Eastern Budget* understands that the War Office at Vienna proposes considerably to extend the system of fortifications now being erected at Cracow. Detached forts are to be built round the town on a similar plan to those round Paris.

In the twenty-five years—1849-73—there were 262,563 new houses built in London, and 6,578 new streets and seventy-one squares were formed. The length of these new streets and squares exceeded 1,158 miles.

The Dublin *Express* says that the disestablishment of the Irish Church is producing one of the results which all who understand human nature expected to follow from it. It is deterring men of ability and education from entering the ministry.

A telegram from Calcutta states that the Viceroy has decided that an expedition consisting of 1,200 men shall start against the Duffias, a tribe on the north-west frontier, who have made raids and still hold British captives. The troops will move early in December.

The Italian papers record the conviction at Modena of three brothers, the eldest scarcely twenty years of age, for the murder of their father. Two of them committed the crime, while the third instructed them how to perpetrate it. They were sentenced to death.

A conflict, says a French paper, as serious as that of which the Grotto of the Nativity at Bethlehem was the scene, is being prepared in Turkey relative to the convent on Mount Athos. The Russian and Greek monks dispute the possession of the religious house of Saint-Panteleimon.

From a Parliamentary return just issued it appears that no fewer than forty-three ships were in process of being built for the British Navy on the 15th of July last; and in addition to these nine more had been ordered to be built by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Albert Memorial Chapel, at Windsor, which the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family of Great Britain intend as a memorial of the late Prince Consort, is now, with the exception of a few minor details, completed. It is described as unexceptionally beautiful.

Trafalgar square is about to be beautified by the Duke of Northumberland, who intends to spend some of the purchase money of Northumberland house in making a garden of it. A bed of dwarf evergreens will surround the Landseer lions, and the dismal stone flags will give place to neat gravel walks and parterres of flowers.

The *Continental Herald* states that the police authorities of Appenzell Inner Rhoden have issued a regulation by which youths under sixteen years of age are forbidden either to smoke or to frequent *auberges* or *cabarets*. The proprietors of the latter are to be subjected to severe penalties if they permit youths under the above age to frequent their establishments.

A Mr. Levy Farndon has been prosecuted at Notting Hill, London, for practicing as a physician without being registered. He pleaded a degree of M. D. from Philadelphia, which is not recognized. American graduates will do well to remember that no one can legally practice medicine or surgery in Great Britain until duly registered by the Medical Council.

Lieut. Boyne, of the Thirty-eighth Regiment of the British Army, who a short time ago walked from Aldershot to London in less than seven hours, has just walked from Aldershot to London and back, a distance of seventy miles, within seventeen hours. He was heartily cheered by the officers and men of his regiment on passing through the lines, and appeared to be quite fresh, and none the worse for his forced march.

The Alsatians have made a demonstration in favor of home rule. Before terminating its sittings the District Council of Lower Alsace passed a resolution expressing a hope that they would be granted a separate constitution and a Provincial Diet—a piece of audacity which quite took the Governor's breath away. The astounded official protested that the resolution was of a political character, but the Councilors stuck to their point.

Nothing but good news comes from the West African Coast. Capt. Lees, who was sent by the British Government to Coomassie to mediate between King Coffee and his tributary chiefs, was received at the Ashantee capital with great demonstrations of respect—the King and the Queen mother coming out to meet and welcome him. The work of pacification and reconciliation seems to be going on favorably, and there is a better prospect than ever of a profitable trade being established between the coast and the interior.

A movement has been set on foot by a committee, composed principally of working men, with the view of taking measures for the free opening of the Tower of London. The committee maintain that there are thousands of working men and others desirous of inspecting the Tower, but the majority cannot afford the sums at present charged for admission. The Dean and Chapter of Westminster lately abolished all fees for visitors to the Abbey on Mondays, and many thousands of persons have availed themselves of the privilege. It was hoped that the authorities would follow the example set by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and throw open the gates of the Tower free at least one day in the week.

It is a curious fact that Paris, with all its love of music and amusements, and its crowds of foreigners, cannot support an opera—at least the State is always called upon to furnish subsidies in aid of the Italian and French operas, the Opéra Comique, and the Lyrique when it plays. But even with subsidies, which have been cut down since the fall of the Empire, the business is not always a paying one. Thus, in 1869 the receipts of the Italiens reached 1,200,000 francs, but the expenditure exceeded them by over £17,000. The singers cost 700,000 francs, the dancers 337,000 francs, the orchestra 137,000 francs, and the other persons employed in the house 168,000 francs.

The Maid of Orleans is to be canonized. To bring about this result was, it is said, one of the principal objects of the recent visit of the Bishop of Orleans to Rome. To fulfill the necessary conditions of canonization imposed by the decree of Pope Urban VIII., which requires proof before the Ordinary of the heroic nature of her virtues, a special tribunal has been instituted at Orleans to receive the evidence relative to "the touching story of this admirable heroine." Among the points to be submitted to this court are the facts concerning her birth and infancy, conduct toward her parents, piety to the Virgin, fulfillment of her duties as a Catholic, her gift of [illegible], her cardinal virtues, and, finally, her captivity and martyrdom.

During the year 1873 as many as 338 new schools were built in England; of these 315 belong to the Church, 15 to the British and Foreign School Society, 2 to the Wesleyans, and 6 to the Roman Catholics. Of 98 schools enlarged 90 were in connection with the Church, and the remainder were distributed over various sects of dissenters. Churchmen during this period subscribed £347,580 for educational purposes; the British and Foreign School Society, £11,622; the Wesleyans, £2,460; and the Roman Catholics, £11,832. The result has been that total additional accommodation was afforded for 78,018 children, of whom 71,601 were provided for by the Church.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

LAW CLERKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to say a few words through your widely-circulated paper in behalf of lawyers' clerks who are deprived of the privileges of attending the day Law School, either for want of funds to pay their expenses or for want of time to attend these very important lectures, which are so essential in fitting out our young men who aspire to become members of the Bar.

Every Winter our public schools are thrown open to our young men, there to learn almost if not all of the branches of education which are taught in the day schools. These are great privileges, no doubt, and our young men are probably not as thankful for them as they ought to be. Then there is the evening High School, where all the higher branches of education are taught, including several foreign languages. There is also Cooper Union, (which is kept by Trustees,) for the advancement of science and art. Here young men may learn different occupations which pertain to, or are of an artistic or scientific nature, including drawing, modeling, and a great amount of other studies which space will not permit me to enumerate.

Now, it seems that our schools are fitted for all classes of people, no matter what particular branch or study their taste inclines to, excepting those who wish to study law. Now, why is this? Why is it that our School Commissioners keep this very important study out of our evening schools? Surely it cannot be that the cost would be too much, for all the young men would provide themselves with all writing material that would be necessary, including paper, books, pencils, &c. And what would it cost? Merely the salary of a competent teacher to give the lectures, and the gas and heating. Do our School Commissioners think that this cost would be too much to enable our young men to thoroughly master such an important study? I don't think that this can be their reason. Probably they have never thought of it, or think it unimportant, and not in the proper line of studies to be pursued at our public schools; and if they have never thought of it before, I hope they will think of it now, or if they think it unimportant, I hope they will give the idea up. Is it not as needful and necessary to have lawyers in a business community as it is to have book-keepers? I think it is, and see no reason why the School Commissioners should be adverse to it, if they are. I would ask what is the reason that we have so many incompetent lawyers in our community, and who are a nuisance and a disgrace to the bar? Of course, it is partly the fault of the Examining Committee, who admit them to practice, but the imperfection springs up mainly from the reason that the majority of our young men have no place to go where they will be instructed in their studies except the day Law School, which, probably, one-half of them are unable to attend, simply for the want of money, and for this reason young men who would make smart and able lawyers, and be shining lights in our community, have to be satisfied to be classed as third or fourth class lawyers, or, as some people term them, "shysters," not a very becoming title.

And all this happens while the small cost of employing a competent man for the Winter months only, would go a great way to prevent it, for I have no doubt but that the majority of our young men would study diligently and try to advance themselves, and attend the lectures if they were given, but what can they do without this great benefit of attending an evening law school, when they are unable to attend the day Law School? They are helpless, and have to study the best way they can out of law books which are difficult to understand without the aid of lectures.

Taking these few points into consideration, I see no reason why we should not have an evening law school, as well as evening schools to study book-keeping, foreign languages, and other studies.

I hope the Board of Education will move in this matter at once, and also the leading members of the Bar who have an interest in the good name of the Bar.

I hope THE TIMES will use its powerful influence in this matter, and make itself heard as it has in other matters, and hoping that you will publish the above communication, I am yours, respectfully,

LAW CLERK.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1874.

HEALTH AND CLEANLINESS IN OUR CITY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One who desires the sidewalks and streets to be kept clean and healthy begs leave, in your valuable paper, to call attention to the comfort of our citizens, by reminding them of the fact that this City was, in days of yore, kept clean and healthy by occupants of houses. Twice a week, at an early hour, each family took brooms and kept the sidewalks and streets in order. Carts only were employed by the Corporation to remove the sweepings. Boys, in families, had good exercise in the early mornings, and many are alive who remember the fact. Look at the difference at present. How many think now of sweeping their sidewalks—how hard to walk on them in damp days. Look at the great saving it will be to the City. Let our Corporation think of it, and contrast the difference it will be to our expenses. Our Wards could be so divided as to take different days in the week. Pray, Mr. Editor, think of this, and you will be doing a great deed. No one admires the grand City as much as I do. Think of it again, and you will much oblige,

SENEX.

WILL OF A NEW-JERSEY MILLIONAIRE.

The will of Charles G. Sesson, the Jersey City millionaire who died at his home in Tenafly three weeks ago, has been submitted to Surrogate McCague, of the Hudson County Court of Probate. The will directs the executors to hold $1,000,000 of the property in trust for the family heirs, his sons, Charles G. Jr., and Elias, and his daughters, Eva B. Browning and Elizabeth B. Lesson. The executors are to keep $250,000 for each invested safely, and to pay to each one of them, in such manner and in such amounts as they shall deem most prudent, the interest of said sum during his or her natural life. Except in case of his son Elias, the children of each heir shall have the use of the share which their parent received until they become twenty-one years of age, when the executors are to pay over the whole sum absolutely. Elias is to enjoy the use of his share while he lives and his children are to enjoy it until they become twenty-one years of age. Upon their attaining their majority, the share of his children by his present wife is to go to children by a former marriage, or to children of Elias by any other wife than his present wife. The will also bequeaths all of his household furniture to his daughters Eva and Elizabeth, and they are to occupy, if they so desire, his mansion on Jersey avenue, Jersey City. To his sisters, Esther Lewis and Lucy A. Bliven, and to his niece, Lucy A. Jones, deceased left annuities of $250 each. To his brother Gilbert, the same amount, and as much more as may be necessary to maintain him. On the death of Gilbert his funeral expenses are to be paid, and a tomb-stone, not to exceed in value $50, to be purchased with money drawn from the estate. The residue of the property is to be kept and invested by the executors for twenty years, at the end of which time it is to be divided equally among his four children, or their families, except that no part of the residue shall go to the children of Elias by his present wife. The will names as executors Lansing Zabriskie, son of the late Chancellor Zabriskie; his son-in-law, John Hule Browning; and Augustus A. Hardenburgh, cashier of the Hudson County National Bank. The compensation allowed to the executors for their services is $500 per annum.

The reason assigned for the clause cutting off the children of Elias by the lady who is at present his wife, is the fact that Elias married her very much against his father's wishes.

THE NARRAGANSETT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A report was current on Saturday, in this City, that the Narragansett Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of Providence, R. I., had suspended. Inquiries at the Company's Agency in this City failed to elicit definite information. Some months ago the directors endeavored to increase the capital stock of the concern, but did not meet with success. Its current risks were then reinsured. A letter from the management was yesterday received by its agents here, Messrs. Wm. Mulligan & Co., No. 141 Broadway, and soon afterward a rumor was in circulation to the effect that the Company had suspended, and intended to close up its affairs. The concern has lost heavily, it is said, by the recent large fire in Chicago, and sustained severe losses by the Boston fires. By the sworn statement of its officers the amount of premiums not collected, but in course of collection, on Dec. 31, 1873, was $71,865 09. The company was incorporated July 8, 1859, but did not commence business until April 14, 1864. Its present officers are Henry Harris, President; Ira A. Foster, Secretary; Attorney for the State of New-York, Thomas S. Truair, of Syracuse. The paid up capital stock is $200,000. On Jan. 1, 1874, its liabilities, including paid up capital and scrip, was $400,359 07. With assets, actual and available, amounting to $371,065 53. This last does not include the office furniture and lease, which are valued at $2,500. The statement of the company shows that, up to the above date, the total premiums received since its organization amounted to $3,70[illegible], and the total losses paid during the same time to $3,087,649 98. The dividends declared since the company commenced business aggregated $165,000. The total losses during last year were $250,242 34. The Directors held $56,000 worth of the company's stock at par value. The proportion of business done within the State of New-York during the year 1873 by this company is shown as follows: Amount of risks written, $4,208,348; amount of premiums received, $64,498 67; amount of fire losses paid, $31,633 60; amount of losses incurred in the State of New-York, $43,334 60; amount of taxes paid to the State of New-York on premiums, $973 53.

The alleged assets of the company consist of national and State bank stock, $219,319; real estate owned and unincumbered, $3,784 79; first liens for loans on bond and mortgage, $17,000; the value of the property mortgaged is estimated at $32,138; cash then on hand, 35,320 56; bills receivable, part due, for fire, marine, and inland risks, $13,098 55; all other property, such as salvage on losses already paid, reinsurance on losses paid, and postage stamps, $10,120 47. It is to be remembered that the sum of $71,865 09, which was included in the assets at the date of the last report, was in the hands of agents for collection as unpaid premiums. The last Boston fire cost the company about $13,000. The gentlemen connected with the institution seem to have made a long struggle for existence as a corporate body, and to have shown a decent regard for the interests of their customers by reinsuring outstanding risks in what they believe to be safe companies.

TREASURER SPINNER.

SOME RURAL GOSSIP ABOUT HIS EARLY YEARS—HIS REPLY TO AN IMPERTINENT INQUIRER AND THE LOSS IT OCCASIONED HIM.

A correspondent of the Albany *Evening Journal* gossips pleasantly about the early life of United States Treasurer Spinner, who has lately been visiting his old home in Herkimer County and shaking hands with some of the friends of his youth. He writes:

"Mr. Spinner was born in the village of Herkimer about sixty-six years ago. When he was about seventeen years old he went to Amsterdam to learn the harness-maker's trade. After working a couple of months for a man whose name we have heard, but do not now recall, he engaged his services to David De Forest, Esq., who is now one of the oldest residents of that village. At the end of a year Mr. Spinner became a partner in the business, which he assisted in conducting a year longer. He then sold out his interest and removed to Herkimer. Mr. De Forest takes great pleasure in talking about his old friend, and regrets exceedingly that he did not have an opportunity to see him last week. According to all accounts, the present 'watch dog of the Treasury' used to be a very studious young man—entirely too much so, in fact, for his friend De Forest, whose fortune it was to share his bed. Mr. Spinner liked to sit up at night and way into the morning and read by candle-light. As may naturally be supposed, this course of proceedings seriously disturbed his slumbering companion, and the only way the companion could 'get even' with him was to put out the candle by throwing a pillow at it, which he was frequently obliged to do. Whatever Mr. Spinner read he remembered, and in all the discussions which he had with his 'learned friends' in the old harness shop on Main street, concerning points of history, &c., he invariably came out victorious. 'It's no use talking,' he would say to his opponent, 'I've read it, and what I read I remember.' On one occasion it was found to be necessary to send to a library in Albany in order to decide a bet, when it was discovered that, as usual, Spinner was right.

In his early days Mr. Spinner spoke German fluently, and used to delight in holding long and earnest conversations with the famous 'old Mohawk Dutchmen.' He was very much of a gentleman, and despised anything mean—traits of character which he undoubtedly possesses at the present time. On general trainings, the Fourth of July and similar occasions, he was always 'one of the boys.' Not long after he returned to Herkimer he was made Under Sheriff, and after having served a while in that capacity he became a banker in Mohawk. He evidently attended closely to his business. Conductor Wm. T. Budd, of Albany, was then a messenger on the road, and he relates that Mr. Spinner was at the depot every morning without fail, to receive and send off his money packages. About the time that he was acting as Under Sheriff, Mr. De Forest and Wm. S. Shuler paid him a visit, and he invited his friends to dine with him at Freeman's Hotel. The guests got to joking their host about a certain rich girl in the neighborhood, whereupon he informed them that they were mistaken, 'that he liked the money pretty well, but couldn't go the girl.' He furthermore informed them that the young lady he fancied was a daughter of the proprietor of the hotel in which they were sitting, that she sometimes waited upon the guests, and that if she put in an appearance he would tread upon their toes. The toes of the visitors subsequently received a severe grinding as a smiling damsel entered the room and set about making herself useful. She was the future Mrs. Spinner. The Misses of the present day, who sit in the parlor singing 'Who will Care for Mother Now,' while mother is doing the week's washing out in the kitchen, will do well to stop right here and reflect upon the course pursued by Mrs. Treasurer Spinner when she was a young lady and had a beau.

When the Utica Asylum was constructed, Mr. Spinner was one of the gentlemen who had charge of the work—one of the overseers. It so happened that he didn't know Gov. Seward, who then presided over the destinies of the Empire State; it also happened that the Governor called at the asylum one day to see how things were getting along, and that he asked Overseer Spinner a good many questions—so many, in fact, that the overseer began to regard him as a very inquisitive individual, who would be much better off if he would attend to his own business and let him and the new building alone. He stood it as long as he could, and finally 'discouraged' the Governor by telling him that if he (Spinner) took time to answer all the questions he was asked, he wouldn't find time to do anything else. A day or two afterward he received word that his services as overseer were not wanted any longer. About twenty years ago Mr. Spinner went to Congress, where he served with credit. After his term had expired he asked President Lincoln for an unimportant naval berth, whereupon the President informed him that he had something better in store for him, and forthwith appointed him Treasurer of the United States. The public are familiar with what he has done since that time. He has been trusted, honored, and respected, and his name will go down to posterity as the name of a man who served his country faithfully—looking after her interests with as jealous an eye as if they had been his own. In his prosperity he does not forget his old friends. This was abundantly proved a few months ago when Mr. De Forest celebrated his golden wedding. Mr. Spinner sent him a couple of beautiful gold rings, one for himself and one for his wife, and a model letter of its kind, which was published in the *Journal*. The Treasurer owns a house in Mohawk and makes that village his home."

WATER WASTE.

In a communication to the Boston City Council, Mr. William F. Davis, Water Register of that city, speaks of the great waste of water there, and suggests the following revisions of the ordinance on the subject of water rates: First—To inaugurate a plumbers' license system. Second—The absolute approval by the Water Board of all water fixtures hereafter to be put in. Third—A prohibitory rate for all objectionable styles of water-closets, hoppers, &c., $10 each. Fourth—Urinals from $3 to $6 each; bath tubs from $3 to $5. Fifth—A commensurate rate for hand hose, from $5 to $50.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS CALENDAR.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, September 21: Nos. 191, 192½, 201, 202, 206, 208, 209, 210, 211, 185.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

1—Bell vs. Duffy.
4—Klein vs. Fox.
10—Becket vs. Hewstevant.
14—Williams vs. McKenna.
15—Kendall vs. Folger.
22—Howard vs. Chalmers S. P. N. Con. Co.
54—Germania Bank vs. Cleary et al.
115—Hoffman vs. Bossing et al.
185—Children's Aid So. vs Halloway.
384—Philson vs. Van Nest et al.
256—Sloane et al. vs. Eastmond.
260—Brower vs. Hackett.
261—Quigley vs. Todd.
262—Pearl et al. vs. Vercelli.
263—Illsley vs. Odenheimer.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Spaulding J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

182—Hamburger v. Maibach.
191—Francisco v. Lamphear.
194—Miller, Jr., v. Lang.
266—Sebastian et al. v. Coulter.
346—Grill v. Oleomargarine M'f'g Co.
423—Southard v. Bryant et al.
811—Ford v. Johnson et al.
909—Hutcheon v. Beversten et al.
915—Bache et al. v. U. S. Glass Co.
1037½—Williams v. Sackett.
74—Corsa et al. v. Spencer.
90—Hall v. Broadbent.
255—Simmonson v. Kent.
256—Randall v. Tilton.
257—Fisher v. Brady.

MARINE COURT, TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
188—Reilly vs. Wilson.
215—Wallack et al. vs. Friedlander et al.
240—Helmcke vs. Warzand.
406—Pardee vs. Henriques.
387—Simon vs. De Fries.
436—Calkin vs. Swift.
61—Derham vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Company.
116—Rey vs. Pond's Extract Company.
480—Weil vs. Clark.
103—Faulke vs. Blinks.
872—Knight vs. Clapp.

Nos.
258—Moseman vs. Kassafang.
184—Lamy vs. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.
53—Ryan vs. Farley.
359—Tysen et al. vs. Diehl et al.
911—Berlin & Jones Envelope Company vs. Mackie.
956—Higgins et. al. vs. Ramme.
613—Howe Machine Company vs. Rossman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Hartigan, robbery.
Thomas Farrell, robbery.
John Kealing and Charles O'Neill, burglary.
John Metzer, burglary.
Chas. Williams, burglary.
Thomas B. Brentice, grand larceny.
Francisco St. Sebastian, grand larceny.
Frank Kratzer, grand larceny.
John Daley, grand larceny.
Lizzie Miller, grand larceny.
Hugh Manion, grand larceny.
Daniel McGuire, false pretenses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 19.

By Judge Westbrook.

Wilder vs. Diggles; Myers vs. Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad Company; memorandums.

Murray vs. Holyoke; Christie vs. Clements; motions denied, without costs; memorandums.

Rice vs. The Tivoli Brewing Company; injunction and receiver granted.

Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Godfrey; opinion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPT. 19.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s, N., ex. coup.	51
6,000	Tenn. 6s, N. S.	51
9,000	Cen. Pa. G. B.	91
200	Pacific Mail	47¾
800	do.	48
100	do. b3.	48
200	Western Union	79¼
100	do. b3.	79½
300	do. ex. div.	77½
200	do.	79⅛
200	do. s5.	79¼
500	do.	79⅜
100	Quicksilver b30.	33½
100	do. s3.	33⅛
100	do.	33
100	Quicksilver Pf.	39½
200	N. Y. C. & H. s3.	100⅛
100	do. s3.	100¼
900	Lake Shore	75⅝
200	do.	75¾
1200	do.	75⅞
500	do. s3.	75¾
400	do.	75⅝
200	do.	75⅞
100	Erie b3.	35
300	do.	35
400	do.	35⅛
100	North-western	35⅞
100	do. b3.	36
20	North-w'n Pf.	53¼
100	do.	53⅝
100	do.	53½
300	Union Pacific	35
700	do. b3.	35⅛
500	do. s3.	35¼
100	do. b10.	35⅜
2000	do.	35⅜
400	do. b3.	35⅜
500	do.	35½
300	do.	35⅝
200	R. Island b3.	101⅝
52	N. J. Central	104¾
900	do.	105
1200	St. Paul	32¾
500	Tol. & Wab.	31⅝
100	do.	31½
900	do.	31⅝
200	do.	31¾
100	do. c.	31¾
300	do.	31⅞
50	Han. & St. Jo.	26¾
200	do.	26½
200	do.	26¾
200	do.	27
100	do.	27¼
100	do. b3.	27⅜
100	do.	27¼
200	do.	27½
500	do.	27¼
100	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	31
100	do. b3.	32
143	Del., L. & W.	109
350	Ohio & Miss.	24
200	C., C. & I. C.	10¼
100	do.	10⅛

MONDAY, Sept. 21—A. M.

The week which closed on Saturday last was not marked by any special feature in its relations to the state of trade, or the commercial and financial prospects of the season. The chief characteristic was the generally strong tone which prevailed in mercantile and manufacturing circles, and which, undoubtedly, was the motive power in the large speculative business done at the Stock Exchange with a ruling firm market and high prices generally. Its immediate effect was a general improvement in all classes of securities, and at times the speculation was highly animated and active. Money was abundant at easy rates throughout the week, and ranged from 2@3 ⅌ cent., closing at 2½. The rates for Prime Discounts were 5 to 7 ⅌ cent., with small offerings. The Banks still hold upward of $25,000,000 excess of reserve, and this will serve the merchant community well in the course of the Fall trade, as it will also prove favorable to the general crop movement. The Gold market has been generally firm, with considerable fluctuations, influenced chiefly by the disturbances in New-Orleans, which sent the premium up from 109½ to 110. The opening price on Monday was 109⅝, the lowest of the week, but at the close the market had become dull on the reports of the eventual pacification of the hostile elements in Louisiana, and the final price was 109⅝, the only rate in Saturday's dealings. Government Bonds were affected sympathetically with Gold, and advanced ¼ to ¾ ⅌ cent. in the leading speculative issues, but receded in the final dealings, the transactions being moderately active throughout. The last prices, however, were the lowest of the week. The rates for Sterling Exchange were lowered on a dull market early in the week, mainly in anticipation of large future offerings of Cotton and Grain bills, the reduction being about one half cent on long bills and one cent on short sight. At the close there was some recovery in the rates, on an improving demand. The speculation in Railway and miscellaneous shares opened buoyant, and held its active spirit until the middle of the week, when the market became excited and unsettled by the decision of the Wisconsin courts adversely to the interests of the Granger shares, most particularly North-western and St. Paul, which roads were directly involved in the litigation. The earlier transactions of the week showed a strong tone, and led to an advance in the whole list of speculative shares ranging from 1 to 2¾ ⅌ cent., with Union Pacific as the feature of the improvement. When the decision was announced from Madison the Granger Stocks reacted sharply, the decline in North-western Common being 3¼ ⅌ cent., and in Preferred 3½. St. Paul Common also dropped 2¾ ⅌ cent.; Preferred 1¼, and the remainder of the list went off ¼ to 1 ⅌ cent. under the pressure. At the close the depression began to wear off, and the whole market rallied, Union Pacific reaching 35⅝, the highest point attained in the present advancing movement in that stock. Union Pacific, Lake Shore and Western Union were, in fact, the main support of the market throughout the week, and the two last named also exhibited great strength, the former touching 80⅜, and the latter 76½, closing near the highest prices. In Union Pacific the advance was 2¼ ⅌ cent., and in Lake Shore 1⅝. In point of volume the dealings in Union Pacific, Lake Shore, Western Union, Rock Island, Erie and Wabash predominated. The Railway Mortgages were generally active until near the close of the week, when some dullness was apparent, but the interest throughout was mainly concentrated in the Union Pacifics, which made a further advance in price, and during the last two days formed one-half of the whole transactions. This was largely due to the marked success which has attended the funding of the Income Bonds, only $1,000,000 of the $10,000,000 embraced in the whole issue now remaining outstanding. Of these it is confidently expected that $500,000 will be exchanged during the present week for the Sinking Funds. The company has extended the time for conversions at present rates—six Sinking Fund Bonds for five Incomes—until Oct. 1, so as to permit European holders to come in, and a large number of bonds are reported to be at present in transit from England to New-York. Meantime the Sinking Funds have advanced nine points since they were placed on the market. State Securities and Bank Shares were devoid of interest throughout the week.

The Bank Statement for the week ending Sept. 19 is without any special feature, outside the decrease of $1,041,700 in deposits, and a falling off of $432,100 in the gross reserves, which brings the surplus of reserve down also, $171,675. The following shows the averages for the past three weeks:

	Sept. 5.	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.
Loans	$279,084,900	$280,867,800	$280,569,200
Specie	13,891,300	19,863,100	19,952,100
Legal tenders.*	65,604,700	65,325,900	64,804,800
Deposits	234,746,000	237,882,500	236,840,800
Circulation	25,662,400	25,605,700	25,638,600

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Sept. 12.	Sept. 19.	Differences.
Specie	$19,863,100	$19,952,100	Inc. $89,000
Legal tenders	65,325,900	64,804,800	Dec. 521,100
Total reserve	$85,189,000	$84,756,900	Dec. $432,100
Reserve required against deposits	59,470,625	59,210,200	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	25,718,375	25,546,700	Dec. 171,675

One year ago on Saturday last, at noon, the Stock Exchange was closed by the Governing Committee, in order to help allay the panic which had burst on the financial community, and some idea of the recovery had since that time may be found by an examination of the following table, which shows the range of prices for Stocks, Gold, and Bonds last week, in comparison with the prices of one year ago. At that time, however, the whole list had declined 2 to 12 ⅌ cent., and in the sales of the morning of Saturday, Sept. 20, 1873, many of the stocks fell and rose six to ten points on immediately succeeding sales, so great was the excitement, and so uncertain the public feeling as to results:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 1873.
U. S. new 5s, c., '81	112⅝	111⅞	111⅞	110⅞
U. S. 5-20s, c., '62	112⅜	111¾	112¼	115
U. S. 5-20s, c., '67	117¼	116¾	116¾	115¼
American Gold	110	109⅜	109⅝	112¼
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 84	$4 83	$4 83½@$4 84	108¼
N. Y. C. & Hud.	101⅛	*99¾	*100¼	90⅜
Chi. & Rock Island	101⅝	100¼	101⅜	90
Pacific Mail	48⅞	47½	48	39½
St. Paul common	34½	32¼	32⅜	34
St. Paul preferred	53⅞	51¼	52¼	58
Western Union	80⅜	79¼	79⅝	59⅛
Union Pacific	35⅝	33⅜	35⅛	18⅛
Lake Shore	76½	74⅞	75⅞	83
Toledo & Wabash	33⅛	31⅜	31⅞	46
North-west common	38½	35¼	36	40
North-west pref.	57	53⅛	53½	70
Del. & Lack.	109¼	109	109	89
N. J. Central	105	104	105	
Panama	113	112	112	90
Erie	35¼	34	35⅛	54
Ohio & Mississippi	25	23⅞	24	27¼
C. C. & I. C.	10½	*8½	10⅛	19
Harlem	126⅝	125	126¼	102

*Ex dividend.

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise (exclusive of foreign specie) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 21, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January	$30,214,665	Aug. 8	$7,009,676
February	34,616,354	Aug. 15	5,252,836
March	42,448,552	Aug. 22	6,871,325
April	40,560,095	Aug. 29	9,525,261
May	40,532,709	Sept. 5	6,771,208
June	32,446,690	Sept. 12	6,958,507
July	28,257,774	Sept. 19	6,669,952
Aug. 1	7,208,727		
Total since Jan. 1			$305,349,581
Same period 1873			302,158,743
Same period 1872			337,116,269

The Exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January	$26,116,023	July	$29,959,116
February	23,096,973	August	30,654,758
March	24,965,891	Sept. 5	5,588,067
April	25,759,359	Sept. 12	5,907,998
May	35,661,012	Sept. 19	4,591,531
June	36,466,582		
Since Jan. 1			$249,366,840
Same period 1873			206,816,279
Same period 1872			161,525,883

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,627,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January	$2,600,508	Aug. 8	$3,521,442
February	2,980,860	Aug. 15	2,032,733
March	2,527,822	Aug. 22	693,229
April	2,467,005	Aug. 29	642,455
May	12,775,800	Sept. 5	472,244
June	6,913,775	Sept. 12	723,088
July	2,798,050	Sept. 19	400,184
Aug. 1	1,248,245		
Since Jan. 1			$42,857,422
Same period 1873			41,757,057
Same period 1872			57,975,499

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January	$10,195,291	January	$9,752,291
February	10,386,566	February	3,481,055
March	11,029,633	March	4,077,472
April	9,819,441	April	2,372,644
May	8,679,313	May	8,669,601
June	7,606,000	June	2,104,000
July	8,432,768	July	16,092,143
Aug. 1	2,591,846	Aug. 1	1,253,600
Aug. 8	2,457,000	Aug. 8	2,674,400
Aug. 15	2,748,192	Aug. 15	496,500
Aug. 22	3,021,000	Aug. 22	319,000
Aug. 29	3,000,000	Aug. 29	184,200
Sept. 5	2,761,000	Sept. 5	2,887,000
Sept. 12	2,892,000	Sept. 12	313,000
Sept. 19	2,440,000	Sept. 19	281,000
Since Jan. 1	$88,059,452	Since Jan. 1	$54,958,956
Same period, '73	96,418,049	Same period, '73	54,826,529
Same period, '72	114,205,649	Same period, '72	58,635,223

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., }
No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK. }

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for investment securities, also gold and exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Cotton, bales	3,032	Spirits Turp., bbls.	845
Copper, bbls.	25	Tar, bbls.	3
Dried Fruit, pks.	47	Resin, bbls.	3,926
Eggs, bbls.	891	Oil-cake, pks.	160
Flour, bbls.	7,163	Cut-meats, pks	750
Wheat, bushels	266,213	Lard, pks.	500
Corn, bushels	143,493	Butter, pks.	2,021
Oats, bushels	47,727	Cheese, pks.	4,710
Rye, bushels	42	Tallow, pks.	17
Malt, bushels	2,500	Rice, pks.	46
Grass seed, bags	300	Starch, bxs.	1,567
Beans, bbls.	127	Tea, half-chests	5
Corn-meal, bbls.	20	Tobacco, hhds.	499
Hops, bales	120	Tobacco, bxs.	948
Hides, No.	186	Whisky, bbls.	286
Hides, bales	991	Wool, bales	316
Leather, sides	3,852		

BEES-WAX.—Yellow has been selling quite moderately within the range of from 31c.@32½c. ⅌ lb.

CANDLES.—Have been quoted steady on somewhat better demand, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ⅌ lb.

COAL.—Has been in very moderate request at former figures, with House Cannel quoted firm at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel at $11; American Gas, $7@$7 75; Cumberland Soft at $6 50@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 50 ⅌ ton.

COCOA.—Has been inactive and depressed, with Maracaibo quoted at 20c.@30c.; Caracas at 14c.@22c.; Guyaquil at 10c.@11c., and San Domingo at 7c.@7½c. gold.

COFFEE—Firm, but quiet; quotations as in our last.

COOPERAGE STOCK.—Has been in fair demand at steady rates; Staves, hhd., have been quoted within the range of $100@$200; do., pipe, $180@$280; do., bbl., $80@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pine Shooks $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2 20@$2 25; Hoop, $35@$40.

COTTON.—Has been quiet and weak for early delivery: sales, 895 bales, including 100 bales to shippers, 731 bales to spinners, and 64 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the market has been less active, and prices have been somewhat unsettled, closing barely steady at our figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 13,500 bales, (of which 3,000 bales were last evening and 10,500 bales to-day,) and 1,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with September options closing at 15 21-32c.; October, 15 7-32c.; November, 15 7-32c.@15¼c.; December, 15 5-16c.; January, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; February, 15 23-32c.; March, 16 1-32c.; April, 16⅜c.; May, 16⅝c. ⅌ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,032 bales, including 818 bales from Charleston, 1,007 bales from Savannah, 1,160 bales from New-Orleans, and 47 bales per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 6,379 bales....The week's exports hence have been 1,982 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 11,127 bales, including 8,998 bales to Great Britain and 2,129 bales to the Continent, against 16,932 bales same time the preceding year.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Good Ordinary	14⅞	15	15¼	15¼
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅜	15½	15 11-16	15 11-16
Low Middling	15⅝	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛
Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Good Middling	17½	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞

DRUGS AND DYES—Have been in fair request, with values comparatively well supported.

DYE-WOODS—Have been moderately sought after and held firmly, with San Domingo Logwood quoted at $22, currency; Jamaica do., $20, gold; San Domingo Fustic, $22@$23, gold; Jamaica do., $22, gold; Camwood, $160, gold, ⅌ ton.

EARTHENWARE—Has been quite moderately inquired for, at irregular prices.

EGGS—Have been of ready sale at buoyant prices, ranging from 22c.@28c. for ordinary to extra choice, main call having been for stock available at from 23c. @25c. for fair to prime.

FERTILIZERS—There has been a moderate call noted for the leading kinds within the previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate business has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last, at essentially unchanged prices. Shipping Extras have been quite sparingly dealt in, owing partly to the firmness of holders, who have been offering desirable lines reservedly. The bulk of the day's business has been in a jobbing way. The sales since our last have been 11,100 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $4 50@$6; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 40@$4 10, chiefly at $3 75@$3 90; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 30@$5, chiefly at $4 70@$4 90; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 10 @$5 60, mainly at $5 15@$5 45; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 60@$6 10; very poor to very choice Shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 60, chiefly within the range of $5 15@$5 45; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 10@$5 60; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 35@ $6 10, and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,100 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, on the basis of quotations.... Southern Flour steady, but less active, within yesterday's range; sales, 900 bbls....Rye Flour firm, but quiet; 290 bbls. sold....Corn-meal strong in price on limited offerings and a fair demand; sales, 700 bbls. within our previous range, including 300 bbls. Golden Bar at $4 75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been fairly active and about steady in price. Shippers have been purchasing supplies quite freely, chiefly of new crop No. 2, and 3 old crop scarce and comparatively quiet. Winter Wheat has been in moderate demand, mostly for export, though partly for milling, at about previous prices. The better grades have been offered less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 203,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 24@$1 31 for No. 1 Spring, mainly car stock, but including prime old Minnesota at $1 28, afloat; $1 22@$1 24 for old No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car lots, with $1 23 bid, and $1 24 asked for boat loads, afloat; $1 18, in part, for new and old Milwaukee Spring, mixed, odd lots; $1 16@$1 17 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, the latter an extreme, mainly at $1 16@$1 16½ for boat loads, and closing at $1 16 for good average stock, afloat; $1 15@$1 16½ for fair to choice new No. 2 North-west Spring, mostly at $1 16 for boat loads; $1 15@$1 16 for new No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 11@$1 12 for New No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 11 afloat; $1 17 for Old Chicago Spring, ungraded, in store; $1 12@$1 26 for other ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 17@$1 23 for new Red Western, mainly at $1 20 for fair, to arrive soon; and $1 22@$1 23 for very good to about prime, here; $1 24@$1 27 for new Amber Western; $1 27@$1 40 for new White do....Corn has been in good demand, mainly for export, at a shade better prices, closing firmly, on quite moderate offerings. Sales have been reported of 237,000 bushels, (part from store and to arrive soon,) at 96c.@97c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 96½c.@97c. for good to strictly prime; 96½c. for 50,000 bushels prime do. in store; 97c.@97½c. for Yellow Western; and 96c.@$1 for White. And for forward delivery, 16,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, September option, at 97c., closing with this price bid, and up to 98c. asked; and 24,000 bushels do., October, at 97c. ⅌ bushel....Rye quiet and unchanged. .....Barley has been more active, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,000 bushels, to arrive soon, including 10,000 bushels choice Canada West, called Bay Quinte, at $1 35; 9,000 bushels Lake Shore, to arrive next week, at $1 28, and 2,000 bushels six-rowed State, also to arrive next week, at $1 25 ⅌ bushel....Of Barley-malt, 2,000 bushels Western reported sold at $1 55 ⅌ bushel, three months' credit....Oats have been in less demand, opening a shade strong, but closing decidedly lower and very dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,500 bushels at 62c.@ 67½c. for poor to strictly prime new Mixed Western, closing with 65c. reported as the best bid for strictly prime Chicago, afloat; 63c. @68c. for new White Western, mainly at 66c. for Toledo, closing with this rate quoted as the nominal price for strictly prime samples, and 65c.@66c. for new mixed State, odd lots. And for forward delivery, of prime new mixed Western, (No. 2 Chicago,) 10,000 bushels, September option, at 66c., and 25,000 bushels October at 64¼c. ⅌ bushel....Feed steady and in demand in a jobbing way, within the range of from $21@$33 ⅌ ton.... The week's exports hence for European ports include 16,544 bbls. Flour, 772,743 bushels Wheat, and 80,511 bushels Corn.

HARDWARE—Has been moderately active, but irregular and variable as to values.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in rather more demand, with shipping stock, fair to prime, quoted at 55c.@65c., and the range of retailing qualities at from 75c.@$1 05 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 55c.@70c. Straw has been selling quite moderately, with Oat quoted at from 40c.@55c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in better supply and moderate demand, with prices rather favoring buyers. The week's receipts have been 53,836 Hides, and 140 bales do.; sales, 38,075 Hides, the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,325 Dry Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs., on private terms; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, largely culls, 23½ lbs., at 25½c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 2,325 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 12 lbs., at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,800 Dry Entre Rios, 23 to 26 lbs., part at 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 1,085 Dry Montevideo, 53½ lbs., 26c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 9,530 Dry Orinoco, 20½ to 21½ lbs., at 25c., gold, 60 days, usual selection; 3,160 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lbs., at 22½c., gold, 60 days, selected; 3,260 Dry Mexican, 19 to 25 lbs.; 1,525 Dry Zanzibar, 17 lbs.; 915 Dry Western, 20 lbs.; 1,530 Dry Mexican and Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lbs., on private terms; 270 Dry Salted Maracaibo, 32 lbs., at 16c., gold; 595 Wet Salted California and Mexican, 40 lbs.; 3,675 Wet Salted Texas, Western, and Southern, 23 to 65 lbs., on private terms; 6,080 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10⅝c., currency. Stock in first hands to-day, 278,200 Hides and 1,808 bales do., against 144,900 Hides and 465 bales do., same time last year.

MOLASSES—Quiet at unchanged price. A cargo of 375 hhds. Humacoa, just arrived, has not yet been reported as marketed.

NAILS—Have been selling moderately at about steady rates, with common Fence and Sheathing 10d. to 6d. quoted at $3 65@$3 75; 8d. and 9d., $4; 6d. and 7d., $4 25; 4d. and 5d., $4 50; 3d. and 4d., $5 25; 3d., fine, $6; 2d., $6 75; Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4. Finishing stock, $1@$1 25 above the same sizes of common; Clinch stock, $5 50@$6 50 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES.—Resin active and firm; sales, 2,000 bbls. Strained at $2 25; 2,920 bbls. good do. at $2 30@ $2 35, including small pks. at $2 32½, and 300 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$4 25 ⅌ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $2 37½@$2 50 for Newbern and Washington.....City Pitch quoted at $2 50 ⅌ bbl., on a dull market....Spirits Turpentine has been decidedly more active at advanced prices, with sales reported of 1,100 bbls. Merchantable at 34c.@34½c., closing at 34½c.; 100 bbls. New-York pks at 35¾c., closing with 36c. reported bid, and 300 bbls. Merchantable, first half of October, at 35½c.@36c. ⅌ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in rather more demand, with Western quoted at $45 50@$46 50, currency; City, $44@$44 50, gold. The week's receipts have been 3,521 pks.; exports, 17,515 pks.

PETROLEUM—Stronger in price, but quiet; Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5c.@5¼c....Refined sold here to the extent of 2,000 bbls., early delivery, at 12c.; quoted at the close at 12c.@12½c. And at Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls., first half of October, at 11 15-16c. ⅌ gallon.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 17c.@17¼c....City Naphtha at 10½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very limited demand at lower and irregular prices. Sales 150 bbls. Western Mess at $24. Prime Mess nominal. Western Mess, October option, quoted at $23 65....Dressed Hogs in good request within the previous range; holders more confident in their views....Cut-meats firmer and wanted; sales 1,950 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, chiefly at 9c.; 250 Smoked do. at 10c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams at 13c.@13¼c.; 800 Smoked do. at 15c.@15¼c.; and 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, on private terms, with light averages quoted at 15c.@15¼c....Bacon quiet, but firm, with City Long Clear quoted at 13¾c.; sales 40 bxs. And for Chicago delivery, 250 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December 20, at 9¾c .....Lard has been inactive, and quoted weak as to value, with sales reported for early delivery of 100 tcs. Western Steam at 15c.; 265 tcs. City do. at 14½c., with Refined quoted within the range of 14⅝c.@15¼c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, October option, at 14⅝c.; quoted at the close at 14 9-16c.@14⅝c.; and 2,500 tcs. do., seller six months, at 12 5-16c., with seller's options, remainder of the year quoted at 12⅞c. ⅌ lb....Beef steady, as last quoted; sales, 100 bbls. Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold at previous prices.... Butter has been held more firmly, on a good demand for the better grades. We quote within further range, on firkins, tubs, and pails, from 26c.@36c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products, 37c.@40c. for extra choice, 22c.@29c. for ordinary to strictly prime Western, and 30c.@32c. for choice to very fancy......The finer qualities of Cheese have been firm, and in fairly active request. We quote: State Factory, fair to very fancy, 11¼c.@ 14¼c., chiefly at 12¼c.@14c. for good to fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@13c.; Western, 6c.@13c. ⅌ lb.....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 30 pks. Pork, 945 pks. Beef, 2,425 bxs. Bacon, 1,275 tcs. Lard, 39,875 bxs. Cheese, and 1,137 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been depressed and somewhat irregular in price, on a restricted movement in all kinds, with Carolina quoted at $6 75@$7 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $6@$6 25, free, and $2 75@$3, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been held firmly and has been in fair demand since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 28c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 5½c., gold, free. The last sale was reported at 4 11-16c., gold, in bond.

SEEDS—Grass Seeds have been moderately sought after since our last. Clover quoted at 10¼c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.; rough Flax at $2 02½@$2 05; Timothy at $2 75 @$3 ⅌ bushel. New Seeds offered reservedly as yet. Calcutta Linseed in light request; quoted at $2 35, gold, ⅌ 56 lbs.; sales, 1,000 bags on private terms.

SKINS—Deer more active, but without further change as to values; receipts, 433 bales; sales, 35,000 lbs. Central American, 34,000 lbs. Angostura, 11,000 lbs. Para, and 10,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello, on private terms. Light Goat in demand; heavy neglected; quotations unaltered. Receipts, 233 bales; sales, 80 bales Mexican, 40 bales Curacoa, 27 bales Payta, and 15 bales Texas, on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw fairly active and strong on the basis of 8⅜c.@8⅝c. for fair to good Refining. Sales to-day, 260 hhds. good common to prime Refining Cuba at 8¼c. @8¾c.; 546 hhds. good fair do. do. at 8½c., and 3-300 bxs. Centrifugal at 9½c. ⅌ lb. Refined rather firmer, and in good demand.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quoted firm on limited offerings and a good demand. Sales, 131,000 lbs. good common to prime at 8½c.@8⅝c., with choice City held at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. The week's exports have been 793 hhds. .....Stearine quiet, with best City quoted at 17¼c.@ 17½c., and Western at 16½c.@16¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair request at steady prices. Sales, 500 half-chests Green, 2,800 half-chests Oolong, and 500 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 500 bbls., in lots, at $1 05@$1 06, closing firmly at $1 06 ⅌ gallon, showing an advance of 2c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the way of berth freights have been less active to-day, with rates, however, quoted firm, especially for Grain and Cotton, (particularly the former,) which constituted the bulk of the offerings, for British ports. The offerings of Produce and Merchandise on berth for Continental ports were limited, and rates without improvement. The demand for tonnage on charter has been more animated, chiefly for Grain, Cotton, Petroleum, Naval Stores, Tobacco, Lumber, and Guano. Rates on tonnage suited to the Grain trade have favored shipowners slightly; and on vessels, suited to the Cotton trade, from Southern ports, have been quoted rather steadier....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 480,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 4½d. ⅌ bushel; and, by steam, 1,200 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 5d. ⅌ bushel; 200 bbls. Apples, and 75 bales Hops on private terms; 1,850 pks. Provisions at 20s. @25s., mainly Cheese at the latter rate, though as much as 30s. was asked; 100 pks. Hair and 3,500 Staves, on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 400 bales Cotton at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 30,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 180 tons Provisions at 30s.@35s.; 100 tons Oil-cake at 30s.; 150 hhds. Tobacco at 32s. 6d.@35s.; 100 pcbs. Molasses at 27s. 6d.; 60 tons Bark at 40s. Also a British ship, 1,212 tons, placed on the berth, for general cargo. And a bark, with Cotton, from Galveston, reported at ⅝d.; and two barks, with do., from Charleston, reported at 7 16d. ⅌ lb., all three with option of Havre.......For London, by steam, 5,000 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, reported at 45s. ⅌ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 7d. ⅌ bushel; 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ⅌ ton....For Cardiff, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel....For Dublin, a British bark, with Deals, from Quebec, reported at 70....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 545 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain at 5s.; another, 519 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do at 5s. ⅌ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 471 tons, (now here,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d. to the United Kingdom; an American schooner, with Deals, from Musquash, reported at 78s. 9d.; a Norwegian bark, 424 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 3d., with option of the German Baltic at 5s. ⅌ bbl.; also, a ship, 947 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and three ships, with Guano, from the Peruvian Deposits, reported on the basis of 72s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, or 75s. to the Continent....For Belfast, two German barks, 609 and about 550 tons, with Grain, reported from Baltimore, at 5s. 3d.; and a Norwegian bark, with about 2,400 quarters do., from Philadelphia, reported at 5s. 3d....For Havre, by steam, 200 bales Cotton and 150 pks. Lard, on private terms; also, a Norwegian bark, 387 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, at 25s....For Antwerp, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 40,000 bushels Grain, on the basis of 8d. ⅌ bushel; 1,500 pks. Lard and Tallow, at 30s.; 250 pkgs. Tobacco, on the basis of 35s.@42s. 6d. for hhds. and 3,500 Hides on private terms.... For Bremen, by steam, 560 bbls. Resin at 3s. ⅌ 280 lbs.; 80 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb.; 325 pkgs. Provisions and 250 pkgs. Merchandise on private terms; and 180 pkgs. Tobacco, on the basis of 40s. for hhds. and 27s. 6d. for cases. Also a German bark, 967 tons, with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 7½d.@3s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl., according to lay days. And a German bark, with Maryland Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 25s....For Rotterdam, a Swedish bark, 602 tons, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 25s....For the Baltic, direct, a Norwegian bark, 333 tons, (now here,) with Cotton, from Savannah, or Charleston, reported at about 11-16d. ⅌ lb....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian bark, 465 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, (a re-charter,) at 3s. 9d. to the Mediterranean, or, if direct, at 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., with short lay days.... For Genoa, an American schooner, 429 tons, (now at Boston,) with Tobacco, from City Point, at 30s.; and another, with Pine Timber, from Pascagoula, at 52s. 6d....For Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 315 tons, with Tobacco and Staves, from Baltimore, on private terms....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, reported from Montreal, at $18; and a British brig, with do., from Three Rivers, at $20....For Barbados, an American brig, hence, with Shooks, reported at 27½c., gold; and a brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at 47½c. ⅌ bbl....For Port Royal, Jam., a schooner, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 60, gold, ⅌ ton....For Matanzas, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, at $10....For St. John, N. B., [illegible] $1 69½, gold, ⅌ ton....For [illegible], a brig, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at [illegible]; another, with do., from Pensacola, at $8; a schooner, with [illegible], from St. Mary's; another, with do. from King's Ferry, at $7 50....For New-York, a schooner with Lumber from Fernandina, reported at $8; another, with do. from Satilla River, at $8; and three brigs, with Coal, from Pictou, reported at $2....For Pernambuco, by sail, 1,900 cases Petroleum, at 25c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower. New No. 1 Spring, $1 03; Old do., $1 06; No. 2 Spring, 99c., cash or September; 95½c., October; No. 3 Spring, 92c.; Rejected, 88c. @90c. Corn active and higher at 80c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 79⅝c., September; 78¼c., October; 72¼ all the year; Rejected, 78½c.; High Mixed, 80½c. Oats active and higher at 51c. for No. 2 spot; 50⅛c., September; 48⅝c. October; White, 52½c.; Rejected, 48¾c.@49½c. Rye in fair demand and higher at 91½c. for No. 2. Barley active and higher at $1 16 for No. 2 Spring, cash; $1 17, September; $1 03, October; 92c.@93c. for No. 3 Spring. Pork dull, unsettled, and lower at $23 25@$23 50 cash; $16 25@$16 95, seller all the year. Lard dull and drooping at 11½c., seller all the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3c.; Wheat to Kingston, 7c. On the Open Board this afternoon, Wheat closed firm at 95⅛c., October; Corn 80c., cash and September; 78⅞c., October; Oats, 48⅝c.@48¾c., October. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 99,000 bushels Wheat, 117,000 bushels Corn, 48,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Lake and Rail Imports for the past twenty-four hours—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 143,897 bushels; Corn, 153,089 bushels; Oats, 60,000 bushels; Barley, 4,500 bushels; Rye, 3,400 bushels. Canal Shipments—103,594 bushels Wheat, Corn, 156,046 bushels; Oats, 28,551 bushels. Lake Exports—Wheat, 38,186 bushels; Corn, 37,985 bushels; Oats, 35,844 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 10c.; Corn, 9c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; sales 1,000 bbls. on range; Western Spring, $6@$6 50; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6 75@$7 25; White, $7 25@$8 25. Wheat unchanged; only sale reported was 4,500 bushels of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring on private terms; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring held at $1 08; Red Winter, $1 15@$1 17; White Winter, $1 25. Corn active and higher; sales 100,000 bushels No. 2 at 86c.@86¼c., 10,000 bushels at 87c., closing with sellers firm at last quotations. Oats firm; No. 2 Chicago held at 58c. Rye nominal at 90c. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 50@$1 60. Balance unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—Flour dull at $6@$7 50 for North-west Family Extra; $5 50@$6 50 for State, Indiana, and Ohio do.; $8@$8 75 for high grades. Wheat quiet but firm at $1 20@$1 24 for Red; $1 27 @$1 28 for Amber. Rye steady at 96c. Corn steady at 97c.@98c. for Yellow; 96c.@97c. for Mixed Western. Oats in good demand at 66c.@67c. for White. Barley—Canada nominally $1 30. Petroleum firm at 11⅞c.@ 12c. for Refined; 8c.@8¼c. for Crude, in bbls.; 4¾c.@ 4⅞c. for do., in bulk. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Butter steady; New-York State and Bradford County Choice, 33c.@35c.; Western Prime, 28c.@30c.; do., fair to good, 23c.@25c.; do., common, 22c. Cheese quiet but firm; New-York State Fancy, 14¼c.@14¾c.; do. Prime, 13½c.@14¼c.; Western Prime, 12½c.@13¾c.; Half-skims, 10c.@11c. Eggs firm; State, New-Jersey, and Delaware, 24c.; Western Express, 22c.@23c.; do., Freight, 21c.@22c.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 16.—Wheat firm at $1 25 for No. 1 Red Western; $1 22@$1 24 for No. 2 do.; $1 10@$1 17 for Rejected do.; $1 24@$1 26 for Amber Western; $1 25@$1 35 for White do.; $1 25@ $1 33 for Red Maryland; $1 35@$1 35 for Amber do.; $1 20@$1 35 for White do. Corn strong; none offering. Oats dull at 57c.@62c. for Southern; 58c.@59c. for Western Mixed; 60c.@61c. for White Western. Rye dull. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet; strong. Mess Pork firm at $24. Bulk Meats firm; none offering. Bacon firm at 11c. for Shoulders; 15¾c.@16c. for Clear Rib Sides. Hams dull; Sugar-cured, 14c.@ 16c. Lard firmer at 15½c. for Refined. Western Butter very strong at 28c.@30c. for Choice to Fine; 24c. @26c. for Fair to good; 20c. for Common. Coffee strong, irregular, at 16¾c. for Fair to Prime Rio. Petroleum unchanged. Whisky firm; held at $1 05.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Flour steady. Wheat steady at $1 31 for No. 1 White Wabash; $1 20 for No. 2 do.; $1 13½ for No. 3 do.; $1 16 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 20½ for Extra do.; $1 09½ for Amber Michigan; October, $1 10; No. 1 Red, $1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 07¾; October, $1 09½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 19; No. 2 do., $1 12½. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 83c. for High Mixed; September, 82c.; October, 79½c.; no grade, 81½c. Oats a shade higher; No. 1, 54½c.; No. 2, 53½c.; September, 53c.; Michigan, 53¾c. Freights dull and unchanged. Receipts—43,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 38,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—63,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 2,300 bbls. Wheat quiet; Old No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 22; New Extra White Michigan, $1 33. Corn unchanged, but quiet at 89c.@90c. Barley firm, but quiet; sales, 1,600 bushels prime Canada at $1 25. Corn-meal, $36 for Bolted, $35 for Unbolted, ⅌ ton. Mill-feed unchanged. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c.; Barley, 5¼c., to New-York; Barley, 5c., to Albany; Lumber, $2 75, to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—15,500 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Barley, 36,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—7,400 bushels Wheat, 269,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 05½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 16½@$1 16¾. Corn—Buyers off; little doing; No. 2 Mixed, 80c. on the track. Oats easier; No. 2 at 53½c. in elevator. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye—Nothing doing. Whisky firm at $1 02. Pork steady at $25. Bacon weak; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard steady. Live Hogs steady at $4@$4 75 for Stockers; $5@$5 50 for Medium; $6@$6 75 for Yorkers and Bacon; $7@$8 50 for Butchers'.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat weak; No. 1 at $1 05; No. 2 at 97¾c., cash; 97⅝c., September; 94¼c., October. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 85c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 at 49½c. Rye—No. 1 scarce at 92c. Barley excited and unsettled; 98c. No. 2 Spring cash; $1 06, September and October. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 3¾c.; to Oswego, 7½c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 8,700 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour, 84,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Wheat quiet; sales of 1 car No. 1 Canada at $1 40. Rye quiet. Corn firmer and held at 96c.@97c. for Western Mixed. Barley active and higher; sales, 96,000 bushels of six-rowed State on private terms; 5,000 bushels of Lake Shore on private terms; 1 car of No. 2 six-rowed State at $1 22; 1 car of do. at $1 23, and 2 cars of Canada to arrive at $1 30. Oats higher and more active; sales of 4 cars of No. 2 Mixed State at 65c.; No. 2 White State at 66c., and 4,000 bushels in elevator at 63½c.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and scarce at 83c.@85c. Oats firm and scarce at 55c.@57c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon quiet at 11¼c. for Shoulders, 16c.@16¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; Clear Sides, 16½c.@ 16¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 14c.@15c. Plain, 14c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Lard sold at 16½c. Whisky sold at $1 01. Bagging—Two-pound Kentucky Hemp, 13¾c.@14¼c.; Flax and Jute, 14c.@14¾c.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 19.—Bran dull and lower at $1 15. Dry-salted Meats declined; Shoulders, 9¾c. @10c. Lard scarce; tierce, 16½c.; keg, 17c. Sugar—Stock held higher by speculators' prices; sales good; Common at 9¼c. Coffee active and higher; Fair, 17c. @17½c.; Good, 18½c.@19c.; Prime, 19½c.@20c. Stock in first hands, 2,400 bags. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 109½. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, 5.32.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—Flour dull. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm at 83c.@85c. Oats firm at 45c. @55c. Rye firm at 98c. Barley firm and unchanged. Butter firm and unchanged. Lard firm at 14c., for Summer. Bulk Meats steady at 9¾c., buyer September, for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Clear Sides, spot. Bacon steady, at 11c. for Shoulders; 16c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16½c. for Clear Sides Whisky firm at $1 01.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; market dull and nominally unchanged; sales of shipping Steers at $4 25@$7. Shipments—3,200 head. Hogs—Receipts, 4,200 head; market moderately active, but weak and easy; inferior to very choice, $5 50@ $7 50; Dressed Hogs, $7 75. Shipments—8,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market inactive.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 19.—Cattle in good demand and firm at $1 50@$4 25 for Texans; $3 50@$6 for fair to choice native Steers. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Hogs. Shipments—3,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 12; No. 2 do., $1 07. Corn steady and unchanged; High Mixed, 86c.; Low Mixed, 85c.; in cars on track, 81c.@82c. Oats firm and steady; No. 1 held at 55c., 54c. bid; No. 2, 52c. asked, 54c. bid; White, 56c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

DETROIT, Sept. 19.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 19¼ for Extra, $1 15½@$1 16 for No. 1 White, $1 09 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 83c. Oats, 51c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 19.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 33c. Resin steady at $1 90 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar dull at $2 05.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 19.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,713 bales; gross, 2,277 bales; exports coastwise, 1,578 bales; sales, 280 bales; stock, 9,789 bales.

GALVESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,418 bales; gross, 1,418 bales; exports coastwise, 1,175 bales; sales, 570 bales; stock, 11,721 bales.

MOBILE, Sept. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; fair demand; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14@14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 602 bales; gross, 602 bales; exports coastwise, 420 bales; sales, 750 bales; stock, 5,820 bales.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—Cotton easy; Middling, 14¾c.@14⅞c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 1,099 bales; gross, 1,183 bales; exports coastwise, 337 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 6,215 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts, 782 bales; gross, 1,[illegible] bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 650 bales; stock, 20,027 bales.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Wool quiet, the sales of the week having been exclusively to manufacturers. Prices are steady and firm for all strict lots of fleece and pulled, but, as usual on a quiet market, sales could not be forced to any extent except at a concession. Manufacturers after purchasing quite freely in the interior and on the sea-board since the 1st of July, are inclined to hold back, and a quiet spell was generally anticipated. The sales of fine fleeces have been the smallest we have had to report for some time, the principal transactions having been 25,000 lbs. XX and above at 56½c. ⅌ lb., the stock of this description is generally sold at very full prices. In Michigan fleeces, sales have been made of 60,000 lbs. at 50c.@51c., and this description is firm at these prices; a lot of 100,000 lbs. of New-York Fleeces has been bought, to arrive from Hartford, at an average of 50c. ⅌ lb.; and 150,000 lbs. Western Fleeces have been taken at 45c.@51c., as to quality and condition. Combing and Delaine [illegible] are still sought after and are scarce; 97,000 lbs. have been sold, principally at 58c.@62c., and all available lots are readily taken at these figures; [illegible] Pennsylvania Fleeces sold at 52c.@56½c. for No. 1 to XX and above; Michigan Fleeces, 50c.@51c.; Western and other Fleeces, [illegible] @56c.; Washed, Combing, and Delaine Fleeces, [illegible] @62c.; Unwashed do. do., 40c.@47c.; Unwashed and unmerchantable Fleeces, [illegible]; Scoured, [illegible]; Tub-washed, [illegible]; Pulled, [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES

AND

MLLE. DE JANON

Will reopen their school for young ladies and children on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. A punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested without further notice.

They will continue their experiment of a Kindergarten in connection with their school at No. 7 Gramercy Park, to reopen Oct. 1, under the charge of Mme. Kriege and her daughter, with a class for training Kindergarteners, to commence Nov. 1.

They design having also a class for boys, who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kindergarten, and gymnastics, with reading, writing, arithmetic, and objects lessons.

Applications for the school and Kindergarten and boys' class to be made personally, or by letter, No. 10 Gramercy Park.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.
LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.
BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
Offers superior educational advantages and the accommodations of a delightful home; location unsurpassed for healthfulness and rural beauty. Boarding pupils limited to thirty. A few vacancies.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MME. C. MEARS,
ASSISTED BY MLLE. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av., New-York, English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874. Mme. Mears will be at home Sept. 1.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.
A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

MRS. KRAUS-BOELTE AND PROF. KRAUS, Formerly of No. 7 Gramercy Park, will open their KINDERGARTEN and intermediate class Oct. 1, and training class for Kindergartners Nov. 2, in beautiful spacious apartments opposite the new Cathedral, between Madison and 5th avs., at No. 26 East 50th st., (D'Aert's Institute.) In the intermediate class Froebel's ideas will be continued and extended and more completely realized.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.,
For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c.,
Reopens Sept. 21
Elementary Class for boys from eight upwards.
SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE.
CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS HINSDALE,
assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.
A Kindergarten for little girls and boys will be opened in connection with the school.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND GERMAN Home Academy for Young Ladies, and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island.—French and German spoken in the house; location healthy; terms, $280 per annum.
Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, Principal, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianiste, from London. School will reopen Sept. 17.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS
at
NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV.,
OPENS SEPT. 21.
Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College.
E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISS JAUDON'S
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 31st., (house next the church,) will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Her
KINDERGARTEN
will enter on its third year on the same day.

MME. LESPINASSE'S
Fort Washington French Institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.
Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick: heated by steam: lighted by gas: hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.
H. K. TRASK, Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.
WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE BOARDING AND DAY school for young gentlemen and children, No. 35 East 62d st., near Central Park, which is the playground of the school, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Terms moderate. No extras. Prospectus sent by mail.
Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD.

ABINGDON BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children.—Male department separate. Thorough grounding in English and practical branches. Also preparation in collegiate studies and for business. Interview or circular at Class Rooms, No. 275 West 11th st., New-York.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL,—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.
OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

FORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESTER, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University;) the thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 14th; primary, commercial, and classical departments.
M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

KINDERGARTEN REMOVED TO NO. 44 East 43d st.—Will reopen Sept. 23; all the Froebel occupations taught in the best manner; training class for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 9; terms moderate.
Miss E. M. COE, Principal.

A STUDENT IN UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, New-York City, wishes one or more pupils in Latin and Greek; other branches if desired; testimonials of highest order. Address E. L. M., No. 9 University place, Room No. 37.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will reopen their Day School, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at No. 47 East 21st st.

THE MISSES PERKINS REOPEN THEIR school for girls and their Kindergarten, at No. 116 Waverley place, Sept. 30. For circulars apply to the above address.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water-colors, oil-painting. Evening classes Wednesday and Saturday.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250.
J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. [illegible] BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA
No 333 4th av., between 24th and 25th sts.
GRAMMAR
11th year begins MONDAY, Sept. 14.
SCHOOL.

Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Complete in all departments. Circulars containing full particulars at Putnam's and the School.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.
OPENS SEPT. 21, NINETEENTH YEAR.

Rooms—Superior. **Supervision**—Personal.
Assistants—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough.
Government—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.
Patrons—Of from 5 to 18 years' connection:

H. M. Alexander,	John Brooks,	Dr. S. T. Hubbard,
Jno. Auchincloss,	Adam T. Bruce,	John L. Melcher,
John Adriance,	Benjamin Curtis,	Orson D. Munn,
Jas. B. Adriance,	Henry Day,	Wm. H. Osborn,
Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett,	Jas. H. Goadby,	James Somerville
John S. Boyd,	Parker Handy,	Homer H. Stuart.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 31 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A thorough and graduated English course, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school.
MUSICAL DEPARTMENT
under the direction of
PROF. S. B. MILLS.
A KINDERGARTEN is attached to the school.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
NO. 620 5TH AV.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
Sixteenth year commences Sept. 28.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
Founded A. D. 1820.
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av., (late No. 101 West 14th st.) Boys prepared for college or business. A primary department. The fifty-fifth school year begins MONDAY, Sept. 21, 1874. Circulars furnished on application. School-rooms open for inspection and for classifying new pupils from 2 to 5 P. M., Sept. 14 to 19.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children
No. 12 East 47th st.,
Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York,
and also the new branch at
Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st.,
will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874.
An early attendance is specially requested.
School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—SCHOLASTIC EXERCISES will be resumed in this Institution on MONDAY, the 5th day of October. Candidates for admission will be received at the College, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on FRIDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:30 o'clock A. M. Members of the College classes having conditions to fulfill will present themselves on SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at the same hour.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF MINES.—Applicants for admission to the School of Mines for the ensuing year, are requested to report themselves at the Registrar's office, in the School Buildings, on the College grounds, between 49th and 50th sts., and Madison and 4th avs., on TUESDAY, Sept. 29, at 9:30 A. M. Exercises will commence on MONDAY, Oct. 5.
F. A. P. BARNARD, LL. D., President.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
The twenty-ninth year will begin Sept. 16, 1874. The boarding department affords a pleasant home for young ladies from abroad.
For particulars address
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.

MRS. BLEECKER'S
HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Will reopen Sept. 28, 1874.
NO. 29 EAST 47TH ST.
FRENCH AND GERMAN Resident Governesses.
MRS. J. V. B. BLEECKER, MISS PEGRAM.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

THE MISSES HAYWARD'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 523 Monroe av., near Jefferson Park, Elizabeth, N. J., re-opens Sept. 16. Boarding pupils limited to five, to whom every home comfort and care will be extended. Apply by letter, or personally, as above.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 1,193 Broadway, open day and evening for business education. This Institution received the first premium for penmanship at the American Institute.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, will reopen her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE WILL REopen Sept. 23, 1874.—A limited number of boarders accommodated. For circulars, address J. IRVING BURNS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 489 5th av., or CHAS. F. DEEMS, D. D., President, Church of the Strangers.

NEW-YORK NORMAL CONSERVATORY.
No. 28 East 14th st., near Union square.
Superior instruction in singing, piano music, harmony, and modern languages.
FRANCIS A. GERLACH, Director.

MISS PERINE.
No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, (formerly No. 106 East 38th st.,) will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 32 West 18th st., will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR BOYS, Downingtown, Chester Co., Pa.—Easy of access, homelike, and thorough in instruction. Terms reasonable. Send for circular. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEmen, No. 37 West 33d st., New-York.—Reopening on Sept. 15; complete studies. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 7.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

MISS BURGESS
WILL REOPEN her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children Sept. 23, at No. 108 West 47th st.

THE MISSES LANE'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 49 West 48th st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. A separate class for little boys.

MISS CRUTTENDEN, ASSISTED BY COMPEtent instructors, will re-open, on Sept. 28, her school for young ladies and children, at No. 39 West 35th st.

MISS BALLOW'S
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at No. 13 East 49th st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

NEWPORT, R. I.—HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Preparation for Harvard and other Colleges, and for business; German and French taught; commences, Sept. 15. Address H. H. FAY, or J. R. LESLIE, Principals.

MISS ARROWSMITH, NO. 321 2D AV., BEtween 18th and 19th sts., will reopen her boarding and day school for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

MISS MASON WILL RESUME HER HOME classes for young ladies and children on Oct. 1, at No. 113 West 44th st.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, WITH THOROugh instruction and care, will reopen Sept. 18. Address Miss CHAPIN, No. 58 West 33d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—Students received any time before Oct. 20.
GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Circulars sent.
THOMAS R. ASH, No. 17 East 16th st.

A KINDERGARTEN WILL BE OPENED OCT. 1 by Miss Olssen, at No. 280 4th av. The older children will be instructed in reading and writing.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 793 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTItute for Boys, corner Broadway and 45th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ART SCHOOL.—ELUCIDATIVE GEMS, 50 CENTS. Circulars free. WOOD'S Art Parlors, Rochester, N. Y.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER, Stratford, Conn.

THE MISSES HUBBARD'S SCHOOL, NO 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

NEWBURG, N. Y.—MISS E. J. MACKIE'S FAMily School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 17, 1874.

MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 692 6th av., (Reservoir Park, South,) will open Sept. 21.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS, 356 LEXINGTON av., between 40th and 41st sts., will reopen Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.,
Reopens Monday, Sept. 7.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.
MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.
N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS, Principal.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Will reopen Sept. 23. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL, graduate of the Imperial Military College at Berlin, will be resident Professor of German Language.
Special afternoon classes in higher English Branches, Elocution and the languages for young ladies not attending school.
Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.
S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals.
No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park.
Reopens Sept. 23.
GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.,	H. E. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.,
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

SEABURY SEMINARY.
No. 125 West 42d st., near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 21, the eighth successful year. A thorough English and French school for young ladies and children. Also, a separate school for boys under the immediate charge of a clergyman. Three departments—Senior, junior, and kindergarten. Modern and ancient languages, drawing, painting, and music taught by Professors. Highest references. Apply to Mrs. FROST, No. 125 West 42d st., New-York.

C. M. HARRISON. REV. M. MAURY.
NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL—One of the best institutions in the City; prepares for business or college. Location, No. 77 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 21, 1874.
References:
Right Rev. H. Potter, D. D., LL. D.; Howard Crosby, D. D., LL. D.; F. A. P. Barnard, D. D., LL. D.; A. S. Webb, LL. D.; H. Drisler, LL. D.; Hon. Hamilton Fish.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
WITH KINDERGARTEN,
No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts.
English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S
French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL.
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
NO. 59 WEST 42D ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.
English, French, German, Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children; will reopen Sept. 28.

MISS WHITCOMB, 82 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular. Superior advantages for young ladies from abroad.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.
JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, RUTHERFORD PLACE AND 16TH ST.—Commences its fourteenth year, ninth month, eight, 1874; superior location; advantages excellent; terms moderate. Apply at Seminary for catalogue.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS
Will reopen her French, German, and English Day-school for Young Ladies and Children, at No. 23 West 48th st., on MONDAY, Sept. 28. Particular attention paid to the German language.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th.
Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal,
Chappaqua, N. Y.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Carpentry taught. Outdoor classes organized.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 6 East 20th st., west of Broadway.
Prof. HENRY SCHROEDER, Musical Director.
The oldest and most prominent Musical Institute.
Thorough instruction at liberal terms.

BORDENTOWN (N.J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

GERMAN-AMERICAN PRIVATE AND boarding school and Conservatory of Music, No. 336 West 29th st., New-York. Connected with this institution is a Kindergarten. Send for circulars. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.—NO. 805 Broadway, corner 11th st.; individual instruction; students can enter at any time during the year with equal advantage. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD & CO.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL reopens Sept. 21, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at THOMSON'S, and CARTER'S, Nos. 1,107, 530, and 1,269 Broadway.

DR. BERTHET'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Boys—French, English, Classical, and Mathematical—opens Sept. 21. No. 52 West 54th st. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

DR. J. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for boys, No. 101 West 45th st., corner 6th av., re-opens Sept. 14. Thorough courses of instruction. Circulars at rooms.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MRS. N. H. GILLET WILL OPEN A BOARDING and day school, for young ladies and children, on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at Orange, N. J.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day Schoool for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 16.

OSSINING INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—School year will begin Sept. 21. For prospectus address S. M. VAN VLECK, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MISS C. E. FERRIS, NO. 108 EAST 12TH ST., will reopen her School for Young Ladies and Children, TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies and children, No. 7 East 42d st., New-York, will reopen Oct. 1.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

NOW, BOYS, FOR WORK.
Sept. 21, Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts.
MISS M. W. WARREN.

MR. CORNWALL'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,267 Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SMALL boys; number limited. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

SPANISH LANGUAGE FREE OF CHARGE at the Evening High School, 13th st., near 6th av.; private lessons at No. 789 6th av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

KINDERGARTEN.—MISS ISABEL S. MOORE will reopen Sept. 29, in Sunday-school-room of New Jerusalem Church, No. 114 East 35th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School for Boys, 1,267 Broadway, reopens Sept. 23.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempsted, Long Island.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

MISS CONOVER WILL REOPEN HER HOME Boarding School for Children, Old Bridge, N. J., Sept. 17.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL WILL REopen Sept. 21. Lexington av., south-east corner of 37th st.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 21.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE)
Collegiate Institute,
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.
Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.
For catalogues, &c., apply to
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The seventeenth annual session begins Oct. 5 next. Commencement is on May 14, 1875. The degree entitles to admission to the Bar. For circulars, &c., apply to W. R. MARTIN, Esq., No. 141 Broadway, or D. R. JAQUES, Secretary of Faculty, No. 25 Chambers st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN TEACHING, who speaks French and is also qualified to teach the English branches, German, and music, wishes a position as governess. Address E. F. M., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.

A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.

A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.

An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.

An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.

Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.

OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly.

A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.

A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.

A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.

The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 11th day of September, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of TIMOTHY P. SHEEHY and WILLIAM H. SHEEHY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held in a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 5th day of October, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In the matter of JAY COOKE, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland, and Jay Cooke, Jr., trading as JAY COOKE & CO., Bankrupts.—This is to give notice that, pursuant to an order of said court, a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at Horticultural Hall, Broad street, below Locust, in the City of Philadelphia, on the sixth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, at eleven o'clock A. M., before Joseph Mason, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2d, 1867. At said meeting or adjourned sittings thereof the last examination of bankrupts will be passed.
EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee,
No. 427 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
N. B.—The accounts of the trustee and statements in writing of the bankrupts as to the causes of their insolvency, &c., have been filed with the Register, at his office, No. 131 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, where they are open to the inspection of creditors. A full report of the condition of the estate is in preparation, and will be furnished to the creditors, as well as filed, prior to the meeting.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM KEARNEY and FREDERICK W. COVEL, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—No. 4,910.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of William Kearney and Frederick W. Covel, who have carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of September, A. D., 1874.
SAMUEL WEIL, Assignee, No. 88 John street,
New-York City.
Southern District of New-York, ss.: I hereby designate the New-York *Times* and New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, as the newspapers in which the above notice shall be published. JAMES F. DWIGHT,
Register in Bankruptcy.

NO. 4,900.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Benjamin L. Southack, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 18th day of September, A. D. 1874.
ALFRED BARBER, Assignee,
No. 377 Water st., New-York City.
s21-1aw3wM*

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKaway Beach every day. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents. The popular Sound steamer AMERICUS, on and after Sept. 8, will make one excursion every day, leaving as follows: West 11th st., North River, at 9:40 A. M.; Barclay st., North River, at 9:50 A. M.; Pier No. 2, North River, at 9 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents. Good refreshments on board.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, Sept. 23	China, Saturday, Oct. 10
Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 26	*Russia, Wed'day, Oct. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Sept. 30	Java, Saturday, Oct. 17
Batavia, Saturday, Oct. 3	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Oct. 21
Abyssinia, Wed., Oct. 7	Parthia, Saturday, Oct. 24

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
GLAMORGAN..Sept. 26
PEMBROKE..
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........................$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........................$55 currency.
Steerage..........................$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents.
No. 17 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Sept. 22.
LESSING, Capt. TOOSBUY, Oct. 6.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Oct. 3
ST. LAURENT, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Oct. 17
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Sept. 23
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Sept. 30
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Oct. 7
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Oct. 14
STATE OF NEVADA..........Wednesday, Oct. 21
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday...Sept. 26	California, Saturday, Oct. 17
Victoria, Saturday...Oct. 3	Utopia, Saturday....Oct. 24
Ethiopia, Saturday, Oct. 10	Bolivia, Saturday....Oct. 31

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $25.
Or as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin..........Sept. 26, 3 P. M.	The Queen...Oct. 10, 3 P. M.
Egypt..........Oct. 3, 11 A. M.	England.....Oct. 17, 9 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 22, 2:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Sept. 29, 9 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Oct. 6, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN..........Oct. 13, 8 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Oct. 20, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HOHENSTAUFFEN, Capt. H. C. FRANKE, will sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Sept. 26, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Oct. 3, at 12 M.
CITY OF RICHMOND..........Saturday, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Oct. 17, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Oct. 24, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 22.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Sept. 29.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Oct. 6.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)..........Sept. 19
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Sept. 24
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Oct. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Oct. 8
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 31 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. ——, Sept. 21, at 12 noon.
COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Sept. 26, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
ALASKA..........Oct. 3
COLORADO..........Oct. 17
CHINA..........Oct. 31
CITY OF PEKING..........Nov. 14
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.
The departure of steam-ship CITY OF PANAMA, Capt. J. F. LEWIS, for Aspinwall, is postponed to MONDAY, Sept. 21, at 12 M.
Freight received up to 5 P. M., 19th inst.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship
CITY OF PEKING,
5,000 tons burden,
for San Francisco, as above, on SATURDAY, Sept. 26.
RATE OF PASSAGE, $300 CURRENCY.
Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.
The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow.
Freight will be received on new pier adjoining Pier No. 42, on and after Monday, Aug. 31.
For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
CHARLESTON, Capt. J. BERRY, Saturday, Sept. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Sept. 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Sept. 22
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
ATLAS..........Sept. 15.
CLARIBEL..........Oct. 9.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M. Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:
NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,
No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.
C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:10, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.
For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer NARRAGANSETT, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
E. A. DE VRAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 84th, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:50 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 7:15 P. M.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 31 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Tuesday, 15th...6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...11:00 A. M.
Wed'sday, 16th...7:00 A. M.	Wed'sday, 16th...11:30 A. M.
Thursday, 17th...7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...11:30 A. M.
Friday, 18th....8:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th....12:30 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...1:00 P. M.	Monday, 21st....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 22d...11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 22d....4:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d leaves East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.
je15-1aw6mM WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUCRETIA E. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of James N. Wells, No. 191 Ninth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1874.
mh23-1aw6mM* WM. T. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. SUAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. 12 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the [illegible] day of April, 1874. HENRY F. SUAU, Executor.
ap13-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CASSIUS DARLING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the offices of [illegible] & Tyler, his attorneys, at No. 167 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated New-York, [illegible]
[illegible]-1aw6mM [illegible]